P & O

WHISKY IS

10 YEARS OLD.

Drink no Inferior BLEND.

OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,184—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1901.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1925	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7911	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	3247	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7903	J. L Parfitt	11th "
M.D. PENINSULAR	5187	T. Leigh	18th "
ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	15th "

The steamers marked M. L proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th February, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4,706	13th Mar., 1901.
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,070	1st Apr., 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,041	in March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	in April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mats	5865	in May 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 22nd Feb., 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 6th March, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. S. PRO. BALDUINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1901
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2851	27th March, 1901.	A. Ceanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	3833	30th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	908	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	--	--	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th March, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone, Circle 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 28th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the forenoon or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

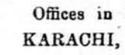
S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 2nd March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th February, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

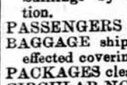
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 3,321 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 5th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

No. 25, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd February, 1901.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WANTED.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

ASSISTANT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

WANTED, for the Madras Railway about April next, an ASSISTANT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Second Grade. On a Salary of Rs. 550 to Rs. 650. The applicant must have had a thorough training as a Mechanical Engineer in an English Railway or other Workshop and must further have had experience in India of both Workshop and District Work and be competent to act as Works Manager or as District Locomotive Superintendent as required. The age of the applicant should not exceed 35. Applications should be sent to the Undersigned.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 14th February, 1901.

TREACHER & CO.'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES

BOTTLED IN EUROPE and Guaranteed as to QUALITY AND CONDITION.

		Special Cash Rates. Rs. as.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	Per Doz.	77 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	6 8
Do. do. do.	per pint.	3 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	47 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	"	40 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	"	34 0
CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	"	24 0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BEYOND ANY INTERFERENCE.

NO competition, however keen, can stop the onward rush of VAFIADIS and Co's Cigarettes. Many are the happening to some Cigarette makers that make alluring promises and have enticing pictures, but all of no avail for they fail to fulfil their promises.

VAFIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES

have been on the market so long that they are everywhere received with full confidence and apparent enthusiasm. The fact that they continue to hold their high position and maintain their remarkable prestige is due solely to the INHERENT QUALITY OF THE CIGARETTE ITSELF.

Any number of Cigarette makers have exerted their might and money to displace Vafiadis Cigarettes from the great affections of the High class Traders of India, the United Kingdom, the Continent and the Far East, and their other constituents throughout the Globe such as Clubs, Messes, Fashionable Hotels, Leading Stores and Tobacconists, but

NO CIGARETTE HAS SUCCEEDED

On the contrary the SALE of their OWN CIGARETTES has been continually on the increase, for it does not confine itself to being patronised only by old friends, but is always sought for and holds new ones on its onward march.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:
SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.
DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchner	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	"	4	0	Extra No. 1	"	2	4
Queen Olga extra " "	"	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	"	2	0
Imperial	"	4	0	Extra No. 2	"	1	12
Star	"	3	0	Extra No. 3	"	1	8
Aromatic	"	2	12	Extra popular	"	1	0
Queen Olga Gold tipped No. 1	"	2	8				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers.	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

A LUXURIOUS
SHAVE—
"FLEUR DE LYS"
SHAVING
STICKS. IN
ELEGANT
IVORINE
CASES.

The Soap forms a lasting creamy lather and the case is a neat ornament for the dressing table. Rs. 1-4 each.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MISS JANET WALDORF

AND

MR. NORVAL McGREGOR,

Supported by a Powerful Company.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY,) FEB. 28th.

PYGMALION and GALATEA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1st.

CAMILLE

Will be repeated.

MONDAY, MARCH 4th.

THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5th.

(LAST NIGHT)

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

☞ STUDENTS' SHAKSPEARIAN MATINEES.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28th.—ROMEO AND JULIET.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1st.—HAMLET.

MONDAY, MARCH 4th.—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5th.—MACBETH.

Tickets (For Students) Re. 1 each ; Season Tickets Rs. 3 ; to be obtained from Principals of Colleges and Schools, or from Messrs. Soundy & Co.

Tickets for the ordinary public as usual, with Children at half-price.

Doors open at 2-30 P.M. Commencing at 3 P.M. Sharp.

MR. EDMUND RUSSELL

In Conjunction with

MISS JANET WALDORF & CO.

J. G. DENT, Manager.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

First CONCERT of the Season

On THURSDAY, MARCH 14th, at 9-30.

FULL CHORUS and ORCHESTRA.

PARTICULARS LATER.

Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st MARCH 1901, the MAIL TRAINS between POONA, BANGALORE and MYSORE will RUN as under :—

	H. M.		H. M.
Poona ..... Dep	14 55	Mysore ..... Dep	8 45
Bangalore ..... Arr	4 35	Bangalore ..... Arr	15 38
Bangalore ..... Dep	8 58	Bangalore ..... Dep	16 0
Mysore ..... Arr	13 19	Poona ..... Arr	5 9

Passengers, Luggage and Parcels will not be Booked by the DOWN MAIL to WATHAR but a Fast Mixed Train will be run for the convenience of visitors to Mahabaleshwar leaving Poona at 21 o'clock and arriving at Wathar at 3-24.

For further particulars, please see published Sheet Time Tables at Stations.

D. HUGH LINDSAY,
Offg. Tfc. Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 21st February, 1901.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 6th March, 1901, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

(1) To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee.

(2) To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committe made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.

(3) To confirm the following formula to be the item " Crushed Bones" in the Chamber's Tonnage Scale :—" These standards are for guidance only. In case of disagreement, either Shipper or Steamer may claim survey by the Chamber, which may fix any scale as per standards intermediate or otherwise. A survey fee of Rs. 30 shall be paid on submission of the case."

(4) To confirm the following Resolution " That Cotton Seed, cleaned' be for the present omitted from the Chamber's Tonnage Scale."

(5) That the Rules and Regulations for the measurement for tonnage of Cotton and other goods in bales or packages under the orders of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—as drawn up by the Committee be confirmed.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 25th February, 1901.

IN THE MATTER OF BARZORJI EDALJI KERRAVALLA, DECEASED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the abovenamed BARZORJI EDALJI KERRAVALLA, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 19 day of July, 1900 and Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was on the 14th day of February, 1901, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Ardeshir Mancherji Khodaiji, one of the Executors named in the said Will according to the tenor thereof (reserving the right of MANEKJI VACHA and Kaikhushroo Sorabji Engineer, the other Executor to come in and apply for Probate) are hereby required to send to the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said Executor, at their office in Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach them on or before the 15th day of March, 1901, as after that date the said Ardesir Mancherji Khodaiji, as such Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in his hands having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have had notice as aforesaid and no claim so sent in subsequently will be recognised.

All persons being indebted to the said deceased are likewise required to communicate the particulars and make payment of the amounts thereof to the Undersigned within the aforesaid period.—Dated this 25th day of February, 1901.

BHAISHANKER & KANGA,
Solicitors for the proving Executor.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes". Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. 'Indian Review Madras :—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette" : It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country ; will very likly supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar. Allahabad : It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. Lawyer, Ahmedabad : The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. Madras Law Journal : It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests. Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. JOHN ROBERTS,

BILLIARD CHAMPION.

By Special Request of the Public,

WILL PLAY AT THE

FRAMJI COWASJI HALL.

LAST NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 27TH FEB. 1901.

The Champion concedes 1,800 points' start in 3,000 up.

ADMISSION.

Front Reserved Seats Rs. 5-0 per night.
Second do. do. " 3-0 "
Gallery Unreserved " 2-0 "

THE PLAN AND TICKETS AT

JOHN ROBERTS AND Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

Doors open 8-30. Play 9 P.M. Sharp.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs Menesse & Co. will hold their Weekly Auction sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry goods.

1 case Christmas cards.
2 cases khaki drill.
On account of the concerned.
A quantity of white piece goods such as shirtings, jaconets nainsooks &c.,
On account of the underwriters.
15 cases China fans.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A brand new " Eadie lady's cycle, best specification.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th February, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LITHO-MACHINE AND PRESSES OF THE LUXMI PRINTING WORKS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the following :—

1 Hughes and Kimber litho. machine, demi-size, 20×26 inches.
1 English made litho. press, super-royal,
1 do do royal.
2 Litho presses, demi size.
1 Type printing Royal Press.
The above is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY in Jakeria Musjid Street or 2nd Dontar Road, otherwise called Bhisti Moholla.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs Hurjee Bhava and Co., the second mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representative of the deceased mortgagor, Ghanchee Dawood Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of May, 1893, and subject to the sum of Rs. 4,000 and interest due by the deed of first mortgage, dated 9th day of November, 1892, and made between the said mortgagor of the first part and Deepa Jaita, Kheta Prema, Jusa Prema, and Kevla Ooda of the other part, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of fazundari ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house built thereon, situate on the east side of Jakeria Musjid Street or 2nd Dontar Road, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed under C and D Nos. 2281, 2290, Street Nos. 509, 511, and 511A, containing by admeasurement 12 1-2 feet in breadth and 90 feet in length, or 125 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Jakeria Musjid Road, on the north by the house of Memon Waladina, and on the south by the house of Ghanchee Kaval Abba Mukadum,

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th inst at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Gymkhana Chambers, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome French polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, Winchester rifle, cal. B. B. L. 450 bore rifle by Westly Richard, pistol, J. Lancaster & Son's camera with Swift & Son's rapid rectilinear lense, valve organ-cenic, table and hanging lamps, Hamble bicycle, Singer's sewing machine, &c., the property of C. M. Dowie, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC PASSAGE OR LANE LEADING TO COOMBHARTOOKDA OART.

Under instructions of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Nagindas Ranchordas Bhagat, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property described in the particulars below :—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of Government land, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or building and stable standing and being thereon, and situate at and fronting on the west side of the public passage or lane leading to Coombhartookda Oart, Bombay, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 474, new No. 2372, old survey No. 340, and new Survey No. 449, and is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under old No. 23, Ward C Nos. 5004 to 5006, and Street Nos. 23, 24 (1.) and which said premises are situated in the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards east by the property formerly belonging to Tara Naikani, but now belonging to Moorarbhai Vizbhookandass, on or towards the west by the Coombhartookda Street, on or towards the north by the property of Gangaji Harkoondra, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to Bhasker Vishwanath, but now belonging to a Maharaj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications to be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALE OF LEATHER AND FANCY GOODS.

On FRIDAY, the 1st proximo at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following, consisting of albums, ladies' companions and work boxes, cigar stands, toilet boxes, platedware, carpets, Japanese curiosities, ready made suits, Morocco leather brief and Glasstone bags, portmanteau, dressing bags and cases, etc.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY the 3rd proximo at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Harrington Lodge", Mazagon, next to the Hamilton Hotel the valuable Handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, of the latest design, platedware, crockery and glassware, square Piano by John Broadwood, table ornaments, wind proof lamps, carpets, D B B L gun by William Powell in case, Winchester S B rifle, rook rifle etc, the property of W. E. WAUGHAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF THE YACHT CINDERELLA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sewree, Chor Bunder, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March next, at 4 p.m.

The Yacht Cinderella as she lies at the said Bunder, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. JAMES MOORE.

The Yacht is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th February, 1901.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60		28	16
With Single Temple ...50		24	13
With Cur 50		24	13
Folders or Pince-Nes...50		24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS in SEPTEMBER, 1901. Five Open Scholarships—three (£120, £60, and £50) in Science and two (£100 and £50) in Arts.

Particulars and Copies of Examination Papers on application to the DEAN, Guy's Hospital, London Bridge, S. E.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CHRISTENING MUGS IN SILVER.—A large Stock of Designs to select from. Inscriptions neatly engraved.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN who have NOT received CENSUS SCHEDULES will kindly obtain them from the nearest POLICE STATION.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

SUN PROOF HELMETS.—Light Weight Cork Shikar Helmets. Ellwood's Best Quality. Polo Pith Helmets. Few soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims—ASQUITH and LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

PLOTS.—VACANT and with BUILDING. FOR SALE at Bombay and Bandra. Apply for particulars to Messrs RAGHUNATH and PAYNE, Civil Engineers, 9 Meadow Street.

---

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Rusty and Refuse, have them repaired and nickelplated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—3rd FLOOR of a newly built House, opposite Saluting Battery, at the Apollo Basin, open from all sides, nice Harbour view. Apply No. 21 and 21 A, Esplanade Road.

TO LET.—Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS for Europeans or Parsis, from April next, 4 Storied House, No. 139, Hornby Road, entirely open to West and South breezes, opposite Novelty Theatre. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch Manufacturers, 40, Medows Street, Fort.

TO LET.—A SMALL BUNGALOW, with Garden, at 2nd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, from 1st March. Apply to C. JAFFER SULLIMAN, Girgaum.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. PINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N B—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 15 ; Half-yearly Rs. 8 ; Quarterly Rs. 5 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers ? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Full Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS set in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Shut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 3 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE :—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

HORSE'S FOOD

At Rs. 5 per cwt.

GANGJI PADAMSEY,

Grain Merchant and Horses' Food Supplier in all parts of India.

CRUSHED FOOD, Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, &c., Crushed or Uncrushed, can be had here at Moderate Prices. (Received large stock from Up-country.)

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that :—

(a) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of waterborne disease ;

(b) The large majority of filters, including every one hitherto made in England, are absolutely useless for the purpose ; and

(c) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value ; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

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BOMBAY AGENTS :—H. S. SMITH & Co., BAKEHOUSE LANE.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.

LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.

ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.

SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS.

FROM

THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANTORS
LO. SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 16 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50 ; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-21.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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HUNTLY & CLUB BLEND WHISKIES.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS,

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ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

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WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 318 of 1899.

Keshrinath Gopinath and Another.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Deenanath Sitanath and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dattatraya Narayen Vaidya and Khunderao Moroji the Special Commissioners appointed herein and by virtue of an order made in the above Suit on the 23rd day of July 1900, Messrs. BENNETT and Company Auctioneers will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 27th inst., at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction the property described in the particular below :—

All that piece or parcel of land together with the two several messuages or tenements and buildings erected and built and all other messuages or tenements and buildings erected and standing on the said parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand and one hundred square yards and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the North by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the South by Calli n Street, on or towards the East partly by land leased to Khimji Lakhmidas and partly by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the West by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3166, and are situate in the Registration and District of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, at their office in 101, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned

---

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TEMKER STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 27th inst. Messrs BENNET & Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee Hanchhordas Triumji and on account and at the risk of Aminabi, widow and legal representative of Shaik Mahomed bin Shaik Calloo, the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th day of October 1899 the following property namely :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being on the western side of Temker Street on beside the Fort of Bombay in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 1233 New No. 8399 old survey No. 2366 and new survey No 3811 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 148 and street No 68-69 and bounded as follows : That is to say on the East by the Temker Street aforesaid, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Rahimankhan bin Karimkhan and on the South by the house of Ibrahim Saheb bin Amiroodin Oomanker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPING etc. at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55, 56, of Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th inst, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seed in bags, grain in heaps, cotton in docras, full pressed cotton bales, husk and hurra in bags, mineral water in boxes, waste paper in docras, and sundries.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built dog-cart in good order.
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN.

ON THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 7 a. m. Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of anthuriums, begonias, crotons, lilies, gold ferns, Ceylon palms, tube of roses and palms and pots of lilies, orchids, garden tools, &c., &c., the property of R. W. CAMPION, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE WARE.

Pursuant to the order made in suit No.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares.

APPLICATIONS for the Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. THE LIST of SHARES reserved for Shareholders being closed, a limited number is now available to the general public.

TERMS OF ISSUE.

Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment, and Rs 50 on 31st March, 1901.

Interest will be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on all payments from date of Deposit to 31st of March 1901, from which date the Preference shares will rank for Dividend.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board.

REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, 31st December, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 621 OF 1899.

RAMDAS DOOSA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadchi Gady without the Fort .....Plaintiff.

VS.

ESMAIL EBRAHIM, Bai DIWALIBAI widow, BHIMJI MeGHJI, RAMKRISHNA JEYKRISHNA, MADONDAL GORDHANDAS, RAGHOWJI JEYKRISHNA, & GORDHANDAS JOOTHA .....Defendants

PURSUANT to the orders made in the above Suit and bearing dates the 25th day of March and the 30th day of July 1900, respectively the following immoveable properties will be SOLD in two separate lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of March, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above named Plaintiff and of the above named Defendants in the following properties:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land with the range of buildings or chawls standing thereon, situate at Duncan Road in Gulal Wady or Jugjivan Kika Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, measurine 190 feet in length and 76 feet in breadth, be the same, a little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by aforesaid Jugjivan Kika Street, on the West by the property of Shri Jivanlalji Maharaj, on the North by the property formerly of Awabai Meherbai, Bachoobai, and Soonabai Sorabji, and on the South by the property of Thakoredas Jugjivandas, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 57, New No. 379, Old Survey No. 9 and New Survey No. 583 and the said buildings are Registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Old No. 30, and now under Ward C. Nos. 5714, 5766, and house No. 112-124, and which said hereditaments have been in the occupation formerly of the tenants of Galeb bin Nassir and of the mortgagee Yusuf Bhoodur bat are now in the possession of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, as a Receiver in suit No. 272 of 1899 wherein Esmail Ebrahim was the Plaintiff and Bhimji Meghji Ramkrishna Jeykrishna and Madonlal Gordhandas were the defendants.

LOT No. 2

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tesement or dwelling-house and premises situate at Chinch Bunder Street 1st Row, without the Fort walls of Bombay, admeasuring 370 square yards and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 788, 953, 1373, and 1467, and Old, Survey Nos. 1356-1357, New Survey No. 3142, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Old No 25 and under Ward B No 3130, and Street Nos 108, 118 and are bounded on the East by the house formerly of Wardhman Damoder and now of Khaku Devji, and on the West by the house formerly of Bawa Moorldhar and now of Haridas Premji, on the North by the house of Visram Gangji, and on the South by the Chinch Bunder Road which said hereditaments and premises have been formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Galeb bin Nassir and of the mortgagee Jusuir Bhoodur and are in the possession of N C Macleod Esquire as a Receiver in suit No 222 of 1899 wherein Esmail Ebrahim was the Plaintiff and Bhimji Meghji Ramkrishna Jeykrishna and Madonlal Gordhandas were the defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MAGANLAL and JEHANGIR, Attorneys for the 1st defendant above named at No. 24, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of January, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,

They soothe leisure moments and angor disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"

The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 30 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c.	1,243½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,235 d
Bank of Madras	10,000	800	all	8 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial	10,000	100	100	nil	57
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£291
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-16-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad advantage..	70		Half	yearly. 000	Nil
Alliance	1,500	1,00	all	0	Nil
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	—	—	Nil
Assur Yoorjee Mill, Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1602 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up		12 1-2 nom
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ltd.		1,000	1,000		80
Bilary S. & W. Co., Ltd. (Bellary).	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,002
Berar Manfg. Co., Ltd	2,750	650,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay Unlisted	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co...	90	500	500	dvd Rs 30	480
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ltd	500	1,00	1,000	—	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs. 5	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India...	1,000	500	50	dvdRs. 50	1,010
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs. 3	300
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs. 2	60
Colm batore S. and W....	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	nil	310
Coorla Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	325
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	550
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	190
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Dinshaw Mills..	2,100	500	500	Nil	225
Framjee Pestonjee	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	25	475
Hope Mills....	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,300
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld...	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	490
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	Nil	350
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	dvd 5	125
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	4,430	1,000	1,000	3	
Khandesh	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 5	300
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	65	700
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 25	500xd
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs 8	450
Leopold.....	3,500	100	108	dvd Rs 10	570
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	170
Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	400
Manaksjee Mahanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs 15	2,275
Mazagon	5,000	250	—	Nil	57 1-2
Monarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 35	1,150
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills...	7,778	100	100	Nil	—
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	450 52
Newgas Eastern...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	425
Rajon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5.	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	480
Shalapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	Nil	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	240
Star of India..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	568
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venishunker Lukhmidas Manufacturing Co., Ld...	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	410xd
Victoria Mills...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India, Wadhwan City	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Woollen Dressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	50	all	dvdRs	
RAYAILW COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. consolidated Stock	—	2100	—	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	00	—	5 pr. ct.	700
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	600	500	—	4 pr. ct.	460
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half	yearly
Byculla Assn down	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	200
Back Bay Baths.....	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile...	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Hurma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6,900
Do. New Issue.	2,500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,775
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,250	00	100	dvd 4	52
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	670
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	675
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	160
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	—	50
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn....	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co....	4,000	200	175	21	338
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	133
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	125	100	dvd Rs15	146
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	11,000	100	0	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	131
Phillips & Co. Ld.....	4,000	100	50	Nil	30
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	000	100	25	480
Soundy & Co ...	1,000	100	1,000	5	2½xd
Treasure & Co.	2,000	500		50	975
Tasker & Co..	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	
Telephone Co...	200	251		1½	

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label:—
CONDY & MITCHELL, 65, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 26.

3 1-2 per cent. Consols .....£97 9 16=unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes .....£102 1-4=1-4
1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .....£103=unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£ 63 1-2 plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London.....28 1-4=—1-16
Do at New York .....61 3 8 unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris ...25·22 =—1-2
Do in New York .....4·87 1-4 plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England.....4 p. c. unchanged
" Short London Bills .....3 7-8 p. c.=plus 1-8
" Indian Bank Bills .....3 3-4 p. c. unchanged

EXCHANGE.

There has been very little doing at the rates quoted below :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer.....1s. 4d.
" Demand .....1s. 4 1-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits.....1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s 4 1-4d
" " Francs.....170 3-4d. to 171
30 days' sight Japan 148
" " Shanghai.....201
Silver, London 23 1-4
" New York.....61 3 8

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 94 13-16 for cash and settlement, and Rs. 95 3-16 for settlement of 1st April; and during the day declined to Rs. 94 3-4 and Rs. 95 1-8 per cent. respectively at which rates there were some buyers.

SHARES.

The market is quiet with a limited busines passing.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the imports into Bombay of Treasure from the Foreign countries since the departure of last mail :—

	Rs.
Gold Coins.....	40,500
Gold Bullion.....	1,044,050
Silver Coins	65,500
Silver Bullion	8

COTTON.

There has been a duller feeling in our market, and prices of ready cotton are weakening day by day. The demand from exporters and mills is very poor and holders are very keen to sell at lower rates. About 1,200 bales are reported to have changed hands at Colaba divided between exporters and mills.

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms...	179	165	156	Feb Delivery
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	184	173	...	Do.
Scinde-Punjab, Machine Ginned	186	176	...	Do.
Bilattee, Machine-ginned.	194	188	...	Do.
Do. Hand-ginned.....	192	186	...	Do.
Khandeish, Machine-ginned.	..	128	...	Do.
Julgaum, Machine-ginned...	..	150	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned				
Khamgaum, Machine-ginned	202	195	...	Do.
Karanja, Machine-ginned.....				
Oomra, Good Staple.....	211	204	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned ...	232	226	...	March 25
Surat ..... do			223	15-25 May.
Bhownugger, Hand-ginned.	216	202	...	April-May.
Do do ...	...	...	196	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	217	May 25.
Western	...	...	205	Do.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceeding season :—

	Yesterday	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	5,255	223,710	84,099
Barsee and Nugur	2,071	82,329	27,207
Berar.....	6,366	385,829	102,713
Hinguaghat.....	360	10,239	5,577
Dhollera	...	5,478	41,451
Broach	806	5,089	35,001
Coompta and Dharwar ...	10	14,097	21,589
Westerns	...	2,489	1,398
Bengals.....	3,483	160,331	252,646
Sind	800	5,017	18,881
Persian.....	...	4,325	4,255
American.....	...	7,068	6,898
Egyptian	...	3,025	5,826
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,924
Total...	19,151	911,947	609,445

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKETS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats were quiet. Manchester was steady. The Total sales for the day amounted to 8,000 bales and the quantity sold for speculation and for export was 500 bales. The Imports totalled 3,000 bales. Spot 5 11-32 unchanged. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Feb.	Feb.-March	May-June.	Aug.-Sept.
5·18	5·14	5·10	4·59
—1-64	—2-64	—2-64	—1-64

In New York the receipts at the ports were 20,000 bales, against 41,000 bales last year. Exports to Great Britain were 3,000 bales and to France and Continent 3,000 bales.

Mid Upland 9 1-4—1-3
Futures month of May 8·96—13
Do Do Aug. 8·65—14

AMERICAN COTTON.

Now that the visible supply of American cotton has become equal to that of a year ago, the period of the year is about reached at which, under average conditions, the volume of "cotton into sight" week by week does not equal the world's takings. Last year a phenomenally large supply came into sight in February, stimulated by the nigh prices then ruling, which were rather lower than to-day. The following figures show this movement, compared with those of the preceding year :—

Week ending 1900.		Week ending 1899.	
Feb.	9...241	Feb.	10...144
	16...207		17... 99
	23...185		24...111
Mar.	2...187	Mar.	3...162
	9...156		10...146
	16...123		17...156
	23...118		24...143
	30... 89		31...164
April	6...118	April	7 ..110
	13... 60		14... 97
	20... 60		21... 87
	27... 56		28... 78
May	4... 68	May	5... 98
	11... 40		12... 73
	18... 57		19... 75
	25... 44		26... 61
	1899		1894

Is not this evidence of haste to realise attractive figures fully confirmed by the rapid movement of this years's crop? In all human probability the coming month's movement will be on a diminished scale compared with that of last year, in which case the supply has now about reached its maximum for the year. Should that be so it will be of the utmost importance to all consumers of American cotton to decline to sell their production either of yarn or cloth, except with the utmost caution. How the balance of the crop may be distributed is yet unfathomed, Last year from this date to end of season the exports from America to Great Britain reached 1,052,000 bales. What they may reach for the rest of the season now running depends not only on American and Continental consumption, but also on the size of the crop.

We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

Week's receipts at U S Ports ...	1901. 111,000	1900. 182,000	1899. 82,000
" Exports to U K.....	50,000	83,000	57,000
" " to Continent ..	95,000	138,000	53,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	5,688,000	5,395,000	7,105,000
" Exports to G B.	2,159,000	1,470,000	2,935,000
" " to Continent	2,013,000	2,264,000	2,759,000
" Stock at U S Ports	870,000	1,018,000	8,00,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1901	1900	1899
Total visible supply of all sorts ...	3,580,000	3,620,000	4,937,590
Do of Surats	194,000	38,360	176,690

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1901	1900	1899
Stock in Liverpool	747,000	680,130	1,201,490
Do, in London.....	12,000	4,000	5,000
American Afloat	140,000	184,000	1,98,000
East Indian "	14,000	1,000	4,000
Total...	913,000	849,530	2,009,490
Price of Mid.-Americans.....	5 10-32	5 2-16	3 11-32
Do. of Good Bhownager	4 6-32	4 11-32	2 27-32
Difference....	1 4-32d,	27-32	16-32d

WHEAT AND SEED.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.
Wheat	1,673	219,592	200,629
Linseed	7,476	105,256	27,456
Rapeseed	2,612	67,187	19,413
Gingellyseed	14,931	653,201	808,254
Poppyseed	25	4,308	5,048
Groundnuts	832	29,474	9,380
Castorseed	3,460	242,488	56,400
Rice	12,349	1,463,244	1,258,284
Myrabollams	4,470	180,9.0	not recorded

The first forecast of the Oilseed crops of Bengal shows that the area under the different kinds of oilseeds is returned by the local authorities as 4,014,700 acres, out of which only 3,645,600 acres have been brought under cultivation this year. The difference is to a great extent accounted for by a reduction of area in the district of Hazaribag by over 200,000 acres, due to a revision of figures in the current year. There has also been a decrease of nearly 100,000 acres in the district of Bagra. The area sown with these crops last year was approximately 3,632,400 acres, with which the figures for the current year compare favourably. For the Province, as a whole, the yield is estimated at 87 percent. of a normal crop; but, making the usual allowance for the tendency to under-estimate, observable in many of the district returns, it may be anticipated that 90 per cent. of a normal crop will eventually be harvested.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

"I notice," writes a well-informed Commercial Correspondent, "that Mr. Lindsay in his extremely lucid article on the currency machinery, which appeared in the "Pioneer" of the 16th, is of the opinion that the import of sovereigns from Australia would be stopped almost entirely if the Secretary of State were advised weekly of the Indian sterling exchange rate at which sovereigns can be laid down in Indis. With all due deference to his view I am, however, inclined to look upon this suggestion as rather in the nature of a counsel of perfection. It is no doubt correct that if the Secretary of State were sufficiently "en rapport" with the head offices or London offices of the Exchange Banks, he might be able as far as their interests were concerned to forestall to a considerable extent their present action, but it is hardly conceivable that they would, under all circumstances, be prepared to give him the necessary information, as it could not suit them when conducting an operation on behalf of one of the Australian Banks to reveal the nature of the business. It seems clear indeed that the information would only be forthcoming when it did not clash with their other business interests, and so it is safe to say that under all circumstances some import of sovereigns from Australia will continue under all circumstances. In regard to bullion, it would no doubt be easier to check the inflow absolutely by imposing sufficiently heavy penalties, but until it is notified that the Indian mint will not be open to the coinage of gold, and this would involve fresh legislation, it must strike business-men that the existing penalty of sixty days which government apparently still impose upon those who tender gold bullion for conversion is of a natnre that no business house could undertake without disastrously impairing its credit. For all practical purposes, however, so long as Council drafts are freely available at about recent rates there is not much likelihood that imports of gold will be on any large scale. This week again the allotment was, if anything, rather below market rates, the 70 lakhs offered being allotted as to 52 lakhs in Bills at 1s. 3-15-16d. and as to 18 lakhs in wire at 1s. 4d., tenderers at both these rates receiving 15 per cent. of their applications. As the total amount of the tenders was 385 lakhs, it is evident that some portion of them must have gone in at 1s. 3 31-32d. or at 1s. 4 1-32. The effect of the allotment, combined with an increase of 10 lakhs in the amount offered coming on a sterling market, which is but indifferently supplied with private bills caused a weeker feeling to supervene, and the rates for six months' sight mercantile bills have declined 1-32 from 1s. 4 13-32d. to 1s. 4 3-8, while Bank wire, which throughout the week had been easily obtainable at 1-4, began to waver today, and at the close was not obtainable better than 1s. 2 31-32d. Only a small business has been done during the week and the prospects in this market are certainly not bright.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

DURING the past week, writes a Liverpool correspondent, on the 7th instant, the tendency of the market has, on the whole, been fairly steady, and prices shew hardly any change. Unfortunately we cannot get rid of our feeling of doubt. For the last two or three months, we have felt alternately slightly bearish and bullish, according to the varying conditions of the market, and we still do not see our way how to act for the best. We feel confident you are no better off than we are; in fact the whole world seems to be perplexed about the situation. You will have noticed that for the last few days, near months in New York have been weaker than the distant. The combination of firms has, we believe, been selling out some of their Februarys on the quiet, buying in their distant hedges. This has given us some steadiness of late. The steadiness is further due to the falling off in the crop movement. This may of course point to exhaustion and bring the estimates below ten millions into the forefront again. On the other hand, it is worthy of notice that the shrinkage coincides with the disappearance of the corner prices in New York, which, no doubt, must have brought out a great deal of cotton. Statements about the crop have still been conflicting. A correspondent from New York states his belief in 10 1-4 millions, whereas our Galveston friend sticks to 9 3-4. How much longer will this remarkable difference of opinion continue? It upsets all calculations. Ellison basing himself on a crop of 10 1-4, reckons that there will be just enough American cotton to go round till the end of the season. There may be about 200,0.0 bales left, distributed over the whole world in excess of last season. If the crop should prove to be only 10 million less, it is likely we may have to face another squeeze next summer. "On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that, although the visible supply is identically the same as at the end of February last year, we are now a full penny higher. That is a serious consideration. Price, we maintain, is a more potent factor than statistics. Unless trade is very good, high price is almost sure to restrict consumption. Now, trade is not very good at present. In fact, in some places it is bad as we showed the other day, and a further advance would very likely reduce consumption. Of course, should the China markets open again, it would give a wonderful impetus to the cotton, trade the world over, and perhaps render even price a minor consideration. Planting operations are reported to be in full swing in some sections, and a large crop, or at any rate, an attempt to plant a large crop for next season, is confidently expected by most people. On the other hand, it is argued, and with some show of reason, that the sustained high level of prices has taught farmers the lesson that a small or moderate crop will give the same financial result with much less labour than a very large crop. It remains to be seen whether they have taken the lesson to heart. You see that on every hand we are confronted with conflicting features, and that the task of a prophet is at present indeed a difficult one. But if we must give an opinion, we repeat what we have said before that in our opinion the price is too high, and that lower prices only will bring renewed activity. During the past few days, the Egyptian market has declined considerably, which is attributed to financial weakness at Alexandria."

Double Option, May-June.....	23	points.
" June-July.....	30	"
" July-Aug.	32	"
" Aug.-Sept-.....	34	"

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH OF FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Jacobabad and a brisk rise at Colombo, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are westerly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, northerly at Bhavnagar-Para and Veraval and north-easterly or south-easterly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong to a gale at Dwarka, Belgaum and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is in excess of normal along the coast from Cochin to Veraval, and is rising in several other districts though it is yet below the mean of the season. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Surat and Cochin and the lowest 44° at Ajmere.

Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Jacobabad, Masulipatam and Colombo.

About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Masulipatam and Colombo.

Weather continues fine and settled over nearly the whole country except in Ceylon, where it is slightly favourable for local rain.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6 h 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 5-18m., 7-22a. Low water, 0-3a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Indian Textile Journal Company, Ld., Medow Street, 4 p. m.
Preliminary Census Operations.
John Roberts, Framjee C. Hall, 9 p. m.
B. V. A. Camp opens at Mahaluxmee, continuing till 9th March.
Bombay Light Horse, Squadron parade, 7 a. m.
Bombay Anthropological Society, annual meeting, Town Hall, 5-30 p. m.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENIS.—A Lawn meeting will take place at the Gymkhana, on Thursday, 28th instant, at 6 p. m., at which Members are especially requested to be present.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Moreshwar Wassoodeo has reported to the police that his house in Khetwady 12nd Lane, was broken into on Monday night, and silk wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 684 was stolen. The complainant had vacated the house owing to plague and gone to reside at Malad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.—The third Annual Meetings, Cycling and Athletic Sports, of the above Club have been fixed to take place on the 18th, 19th and 20th March, and the Grand Fancy Dress Carnival on the 21st March, the Programme of which will be ready in a few days.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, BOMBAY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Society will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 5-30 P.M. A lecture on "Salt as a prouable plague preventive" by Dr. Waman Ramchandra Kulkarni.

THE GENERAL AGENCY, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, are giving away to all purchasers of their well-known specialities a very pretty Chromo Almanac (23 by 19 in.) in colours, of their late lamented Queen Victoria. The picture is after an oil painting from a photograph by Messrs. Gunn and Stuart, London, and is suitable for any drawing room and is a fitting gift at the present time.—Advt.

BLASTING ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon some blasting operations were being conducted at Dadisle Road, when a stone weighing about lbs. 20, which had been blown up to a height of about forty feet fell on the roof of a neighbouring house, smashing a number of tiles, some of which fell on the head of one Joti Kasiba, a Hindu, aged sixty, who was at the time asleep on the first floor of the house. Joti received serious injuries to his head and body and was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died the same evening.

THE VARKOOND DISPUTES.—The suit filed a short time ago, by Mr. Hormusji Manekji Mody, the Proprietor of the Apollo Hotel in Bombay, against his maternal aunt Ruttonbai, widow of Dadabhoy Shapurji Mody, Sheerinbai wife of Ratanji Nanabhai the said Ratanji Nanabhai and Minocher Perozsha Dadysetna, to recover Rs. 55,000 in respect of the Varkoond village, and wherein Mr. Fernande da Cresha of Goa appeared for Plaintiff and Mr.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Denaby, 1,929 tons, Captain J Higgins, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons Captain W Pigott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 23rd February with a general cargo and one cabin and 300 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line s s Sultan, 1,783 tons, Captain Pahlenz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar 14th February, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 128 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, arrrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 27th January via coast ports, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE s s Terrier, 1,018 tons, Captain J N Kampjard, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bangkok, 8th February, via Singapore, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Steuart and Co.

THE s s Trocas, 2,617 tons, Captain W W Sharpley, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Batoum, 2nd February, with a cargo of 3,129 tons of kerosine oil in bulk. During the voyage she met with strong monsoon.

THE B I S N Co s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs D L Wilson, Lieut E K Jones, Mr Looring and two deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEBRUARY 26.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer		Brock			Flagship
Ieaaseerim		Greet			receiving tank
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Dry Dock		Turret-ship
H M S Cossack		Cart wright			Cruiser
Hardinge		Baugh	Wet Basin		R I Marine
Assaye		Browne			Transport
Culma	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Cc
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Clyde	2195	Valentini			P and O Co
Marila	434	Kemball			Yacht
Zamania	2822	Lee			M M & Co
Flor de Mar	171	Nacoda			P Virchand
Attaka	139	Rankine			W & A G & Co
Drachenfels	4340	Liebig			Glade & Co
Usamina (barque)	492	Roberts			V Kaderbhoy
Daghestan	2242	Littlehale	Repairing		M M & Co
Yanariva	2155	Smith			M M & Co
Flor de Diu	133	Nacoda			
Java	120	McIlwraed			M M & Co
Ras Mora	2161	Kennedy			M M & Co
Foreland	2831	McCatcheon			M M & Co
Patna	1164	Watkeys			M M & Co
Nurani	2870	Sandilands			T M & C
Sultan	1783	Poblenz			A Strandes
Terrier	1018	Kampjard			R S & Co
Trocas	2651	Sharpley			W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Trocas s	Sharpley	Batoum, Feb 2
26	Terrier s	Kampjard	Bangkok, Feb 9
	Sultan s	Pahlenz	Zanzibar, Feb 14
	Nurani s	Sandiland	Calcutta, Jan 27
	Amra s	Piggot	Karachi, Feb 25

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Pachumba s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Denaby s	diggins	Elephant Point

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sultan, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Rudesheimer, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—28 bales wool Ebjee Sewjee; 100 bales cotton Glade and Co; 6,000 cwt cottonseed Killick Nixon and Co; 3 3 cwt old brass and 110 cwt old copper R Kerobs; 3103 cwt myrabolams Wagjee Bechur; 1 bales wool and 37 bales goat hairs, R M Kooka; 45 bales wool P A Dosul; 50 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee; 34 bales goat hairs and 25 bales wool Abdulla Tayeb; 65 cwt grain and 100 cwt wheat Poonja Jairam; 100 bales cotton A Blaschech and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Thorndale s—16 bales hides O Lalmahomed; 32 bales hides Abdoola Tayeb; 7 bales hides Tyabjee and Co; 5000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothe s; 35 bales hides Hajee Oosman Hajee Oomar; 117 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—200 cwt cotton seed W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Othello s—170 bales cotton fly Peerjee Heerjee and Co; 100 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 2211 cwt rapeseed Megjee Vulubdas; 400 cwt gum Jeejeebhoy Framjee; 221 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 12 bales hemp Siddic Reeve and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Baron Fairlie s—20 9 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton A Blaschech and Co; 2339 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Baron Fairlie s—1,485 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 3301 cwt rapeseed A Blaschech and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Woodbridge s—1,060 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 2001 cwt groundnut Megjee Vubudas.

FOR TRIESTE.

P Becher s—50 cwt old copper and brass R Kerobs; 73 b les cotton Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 1201 cwt gingellysseed Tyabjee and Co.

Imperatrix s—495 cwt myrabolams Hugo Schwer and Co; 110 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 330 bales cotton A Blaschech and Co; 20 bales cotton Ewing and Co.

FOR VENICE.

P Becher s—25 bales cotton Gill and Co; 200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—50 bales hemp Isaac Wright and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Persia s—100 bales cotton E Sphinder and Co; 100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Vauxhall s—500 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co.

Yamaguchi Maru s—200 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha; 10 bales twist Yan Shua and Co; 600 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Yarrowdale s—400 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 260 bales cotton A S Moodeliar and Co; 100 bales cotton R S Setuna.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 27th February 1901.

1. It is notified for general information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the 4th of March and close on the 21st idem with the Annual Inspection.
2. Messrs W H R Graham and J Brumselwisler having joined are taken on the strength and posted to A Troop.
3. Mr R Reid having joined is taken on the strength and posted to B Troop.
4. Trooper C Radcliffe of the Calcutta Light Horse is attached to the Corps from this date for drill and instruction and posted to B Troop.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th February.

1. The Corps will parade to march into Camp to-day as follows:—
No. 1 Company at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, Oval, at 6-15 p.m. sharp and proceed by train from Church Gate to Grant Road.
No. 2 Company at Grant Road Station at 7 p.m. On the arrival of No. 1 Company, the Corps will march to Mahalaxmi Fort.
Dress—Drill order with arms, putties to be worn, Field Service Cap to be carried in the hand.
2. A Sergeant Instructor will attend at both Head-quarters to-day, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. to receive bags, bedding, etc, for sending to the Fort. Members living nearer to Mahalaxmi Fort, than to Head-quarters should send their Kit direct to Mahalaxmi to-day. Any expense they are put to will be defrayed by the Corps.
3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 1 Sub-division No. 1 Company:—No. 786 Gunner R Hogan.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The Cinderella Dance will take place at B. V. A. Club on the 16th March.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 27th February.

1. The Battalion will parade at the Santa Cruz Railway Station B B & C I Railway at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time) on Saturday next the 2nd March for a Field-day. Dress—Field day order.
2. Ten rounds of Blank Ammunition will be issued on Parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.
(3) Special Carriages will be attached to the Train leaving Colaba at 5-5 p.m., Bombay time. Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Churni Road and Manaluxmi Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the G I P Railway will pay their own fares, which will be refunded.
2. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) the 27th instant, on the open space of ground in front of Head-quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this drill.
3. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday next the 1st proximo, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.
4. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company in the Grant Medical College grounds at 5 p.m. on Friday the 1st proximo.
5. Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned:—No. 3036 Lce Sergt J R O'Neil A Company from 22nd February to 31st March 1901. No. 4608 Cyclist C Tickner E (Cyclist) Company from 22nd February to 31st March 1901.[illegible]
6. C Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-30 p m, this (Wednesday) evening.

NOTICE.

1. It is notified for information that the Corps Rifle Meeting has been postponed and will now take place from the 11th to 16th March, both days inclusive.
2. Members of the Corps interested in the formation of a Hockey Team are requested to meet at the Cathedral High School at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WEBB—ESPHGRAVE—February 18, at Christ Church, Kurseong, by the Rev. C H Owen, Alexander O'Brien Webb, (Fingbuill, Kurseong) eldest son of A B L Webb, Darjeeling, to Maud, youngest daughter of Edward Ephgrave, Seeyok, Darjeeling.

DEATH.

CLARKE February 15, at Sialkot, Lieutenant-Colonel James Clarke, M D, I M S, Civil Surgeon.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

ENUMERATOR—We have sent your letter to the Census Commissioner.

A SHARE-HOLDER.—The question should be addressed to the Directors.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1901.

THE SECURITY OF PEACE.

CAPT. W. E. CAIRNES has an article in the current "National Review" in which he forcibly urges the need of a strong Army to back up the Navy. The reform of the Army supplies Captain Cairnes with his text and he points out that all attempts in that direction will be of little use, unless at the outset the duties which the reformed Army may be safely expected to perform be clearly recognised. In schemes of British National defence the Army is usually given a secondary place, but while it is unnecessary, despite the vapourings of a Mercier, to prepare an army to meet an invasion of Britain on a colossal scale, Captain Cairnes conceives the possibility of a conflict which could only be ended by a British invasion of the continent of Europe. "Is it not possible," he asks, "for a state of things to arise, in the event, let us suppose, of a conflict between Great Britain and the allied Powers of France and Russia, in which our fleets, while strong enough to definitely forbid any attempt on the part of our enemies to land on our shores, might yet not be equal to the task of fully protecting our merchant fleet from the attacks of hostile cruisers?" We are dangerously deficient in fast armoured cruisers, and with the Navy maintained at the same relative strength as at present in comparison with the Navies of foreign Powers, it is quite likely that we might not be able to effectually close up the enemy's ports or to cope at once with the raids of his fast cruisers, though at all times strong enough to prevent invasion and to keep the country supplied with corn. The results of such a condition of things which might last for months, until the requisite number of fast cruisers were built, would be disastrous to trade and commerce. Industries, which rely on imported raw material, would be paralysed and numbers of people would be unemployed at a time when prices would naturally rise to a very high level. This, too, albeit our fleets might be consistently victorious at sea. The condition of affairs in England might be such that Captain Cairnes conceives that the Government might find themselves compelled to approach our foes with overtures for peace. Such an experience would not only be unpleasant as Captain Cairnes describes it, but it would be deeply humiliating.

But he suggests two ways by which so inglorious an ending might be avoided. The first is to make our Navy so immeasurably superior to any possible combination of force which may be brought against us "that it will be absolutely out of the question for the commerce destroyers of the enemy to make more than the feeblest of demonstrations against our trade." That, of course, would involve very heavy expenditure and, should France and Russia continue to increase the strength of their Navies, the cost of preserving the margin of British superiority would ultimately become prohibitive. Unless we had that overwhelming Naval superiority, even though strong enough to prevent any vessel flying the enemy's colours to show herself upon the open sea, hostilities would be protracted and we should consequently suffer losses almost as great as those of the enemy. In those circumstances the only way of putting an end to the conflict would be by an invasion of the enemy's country. Thus the alternative to making our Navy immeasurably superior in every respect to the two next strongest Powers in the world, is to so organize our land forces "that in time of war they shall be capable of attacking, with some prospect of success, the great conscript armies of the Continent on their own territory." The Continental nations have so realised by actual experience what is meant by the "horrors of war" that the conscript armies are actually a guarantee of peace. There is just the possibility of an attempt to strike a blow at Britain's naval supremacy, because of the spoil which success would bring, while in the case of the enemy's failure in the enterprise Great Britain could not retaliate. Says the reviewer: "Without an Army she could do nothing more than welcome peace whenever her assailant was exhausted." But if failure against the Naval power of England meant that the assailant might have to fight for his life upon his own soil "he would be doubly chary of making such an experiment." In regard to the cost of maintaining our present Naval superiority, supplemented by an Army capable of assuming the offensive against any of the European armies, Captain Cairnes considers that it is by no means necessary to maintain a force equal in numbers to the great conscript hosts. He would rely on skill and mobility rather than on equality of numbers to meet the two and-a-half millions who might be put into the field on the Continent. He prefers a mobile Army to an unwieldy one and believes that there are very few living soldiers who can control an Army of two hundred thousand men, which he places as the limit to the number of troops to be directed by one man.

Although France could put in the field three armies of 200,000, he considers that no reason why a thoroughly trained and mobile force, equal in strength to the weakest of the three armies, should not successfully encounter all three. "Two skinny Frenchmen, one Portuguee, one jolly Englishman can lick 'em all three." That, we know, was the old tradition, but although Captain Cairnes' idea seems to come to the same thing he has a reasonable contention to support his conclusion. He says that in the seven or eight years for which we keep our soldier with the colours, we ought to be able, if we go about it in the right way, to make him more formidable an antagonist than three or four soldiers of two or three years' service trained on the continental model. "I firmly believe," he declares, "that against an Army, such as Britain ought to be able to put into the field, the very numbers of a continental Army would lead to its destruction." Unfortunately, though we are clamouring for reform of the Army, we cannot be certain that the authorities will go about the training of the soldier "in the right way." But it will be agreed that a mobile and intelligent Army may be ultimately equal to an enemy superior in point of numbers. We do not need to labour that point after recent experiences. We can turn to Captain Cairnes' calculations regarding the raising of the Army which is to be prepared for European complications. The needs of the foreign garrisons, including India and South Africa, will, he estimates, compel us to maintain at home 120,000 men. Added to this is a first class reserve of 70,000, or 80,000, and a second-class reserve of 200,000, the latter to be formed by men who have left the colours, or the first-class reserve with twelve years' service. To these must be added 130,000 Militia and the reserve of men who have served their six years with that force, and there are in addition the Yeomanry and the Volunteers. From these forces, "trained during peace in a rational and scientific manner," there should be, as the writer observes, no difficulty in forming an Army of 200,000 men, with a force of equal strength to guard communications fully equal to a far superior force, numerically, of short service conscripts. Thus Captain Cairnes gets his increased Army without any suggestion of conscription, while he has left out of calculation the Colonies, with their thousands of eager volunteers who have proved themselves the finest soldiers of the Empire.

IVORY CARVING IN THE PUNJAB.

In view of the complaints regarding the decline of Indian art crafts, it is interesting to turn to the section of the Punjab administration Report dealing with the ivory carving industry. In Amritsar from a variety of causes, among which are the cheapening of silver and the dearness of ivory, the ivory trade is certainly declining, but while pessimistic views are also held by dealers and merchants concerning the industry at Delhi, the report states that it is not certain that these views are altogether justified. In the Punjab carving proper is carried on only in Delhi, Amritsar and the capital of the Patiala State. The best work is turned out in Delhi, where the trade is practically monopolised by Lala Fakir Chand of the Dariba, by whose family the industry has been carried on for four generations. Bangle turning has its chief centres in the Amritsar, Dera Ghazi Khan, Gujranwala, Mooltan and Lahore districts, while Hoshiarpur is the great centre of inlaying work. The ivory carving in Delhi is carried on almost exclusively by hereditary craftsmen, who go through a long and arduous training. Beginning as a boy of ten or twelve years of age, the would be artist in ivory is occupied for about four years in learning to draw. After being taught freehand he advances to model drawing and thereafter for about two and a half years he is engaged learning to smooth and prepare the ivory for the artist. The next step in the youth's artistic education is to learn to sketch on the smooth ivory with a lead pencil and having gained proficiency in this he proceeds to draw on the surface of the ivory the lines on which a full figure will be carved. Having become expert in this work he begins, under instruction, to file his figures on the surface and by degrees passes from surface to block figures, and then on to the art of perforation which is the most difficult of all. The training of the craftsman is most thorough, and finally he is able to produce a beautiful figure adorned with rich tracery and perforated trappings. The master-craftsman employs his carvers at a fixed wage and the most skilful workmen earn Rs. 50 a month. One of the complaints that has been made against Indian craftsmen is their slavish adherence to stock models. In ivory carving there are certain well defined models which are repeatedly reproduced with but slight variations in ornament. The report, however, states that it would be a mistake to imagine that the Delhi ivory workers are incapable of leaving the beaten tracks for "not only are the best carvers possessed of considerable artistic feeling and imagination and capable of reproducing their ideas in ivory, but they are extremely adept in carving any figure or design which may be specially ordered even from so unsatisfactory a model as a photograph". Everybody admits the imitative power of Indian art workers, but it is satisfactory to find that every class of the native craftsmen have not lost the sense of artistic originality. The Delhi ivory carvers are better artists than Lord Northcote's typical silver worker who could carry out only two designs. Most of their designs, we are told, are essentially Indian and "the carving after European models, so characteristic of other Indian Arts, has not as yet begun to influence the Delhi carving to any appreciable extent and consequently there is an absence of deterioration due to imitation." Side by side with the art of ivory carving there is the interesting art of miniature painting and the sandalwood work. For the purpose of preparing the ivory for the painter the tusk is sawn into long thin pieces, which are afterwards cut into various sizes. To keep them flat the plates are pressed for from four to nine months until they are thoroughly dry, and there is no further danger of cracking or discolouration. Then the plates are planed smooth, polished with chalk and after a finishing process, are ready for the painter. For the purposes of these crafts African ivory is most used in the Punjab and is mainly bought in Bombay. It costs in the block from Rs. 20 to Rs. 24 per seer (2 lbs). The best Indian ivory usually costs Rs. 16 per seer; but in the Punjab it is at a discount and Burmese ivory is not greatly used. In inlaid work, however, one cannot always be certain that the material used is ivory. Camel bone is employed to some extent by the inlayers of Hoshiarpur and only an expert can detect the difference in the inlaid article from the genuine material. It is however, liable to decay and quickly loses its gloss though this can be temporarily improved by polishing. Sometimes too, as a groundwork or an alternative to ivory a kind of white wood called "Chikri," is used. When new and polished this wood has a superficial resemblance to inferior ivory, though it costs but two annas per seer.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

THERE is very little change in the agricultural conditions in Bombay Presidency, except that the reaping of harvests more or less confirms the estimate that famine will prevail in a modified form throughout the Presidency. The unusually cold weather which has been recently experienced has damaged the cotton plants in places, but it is not likely to materially affect the crop. The want of water is felt in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, Belgaum, and Dharwar; there is as yet plenty of fodder, but in Belgaum and Bijapur it is getting scanty and cattle are deteriorating. In most parts crops are suffering for want of moisture except in irrigated lands. There has been good rain in Madras, benefitting many parts, but prospects are not encouraging in Cuddapah and Salem. Harvests continue with moderate outturn, but in parts of Kistna, the Deccan and the Carnatic there will be no harvests, as the crops have withered, while fodder is becoming scanty in parts of the Deccan and the central and west coast districts. Prices rule high, and in the affected areas they are at or above scarcity rates. Prospects are generally good in Bengal, and in the North-Western Provinces clear weather is required for the crops. Leaf making and extraction of opium have commenced in places. In the Punjab the only area causing anxiety was Dera Ismail Khan, but rain having fallen the estimated outturn is normal; but for the rest of the Province it is good. In parts crops are suffering from excessive dampness, and sunshine is all that is required to enable ryots to experience a bountiful harvest. In the Central Provinces recent rain has caused considerable damage to crops in Raipur. Reports show that everywhere sufficient rain has been received, and what is needed is fine weather. Land is being ploughed for early and late rice in Assam, prospects are good in Mysore and Coorg, but untimely rain has affected spring crops in Hyderabad. The condition of standing crops in Central India is good and the probable outturn is expected to be satisfactory.

TOO MANY PUBLIC HOUSES.

ON the opening day of the Quarter Sessions at Newry, County Down, there was a large attendance of Justices of the Peace. The presiding Judge congratulated these gentlemen on their interest in public questions. Their interest was accounted for during the day when there was an application for a transfer—which proved to be really a request for a new license—of licensed premises in a place called Hilltown. An inquiry elicited the fact that the population of this village is 210 all told—men, women, and children, and there are just fifty-two inhabited houses in it. Ten of these are public houses, and there are, besides, two public houses, and two "spirit-grocers"—much the same thing in Ireland—in the sub-district. Four miles away there were three public houses, and in Rathfriland, a larger place, there were no fewer than thirty public houses and spirit grocers. The energetic magistrates, assembled to do justice to every one at the Sessions, were not quite unanimous as to the desirability of adding another to the fine array of public houses at Hilltown, but no less than eighteen were in favor of granting the license. Four deserve credit for being brave enough to say no. Two poor individuals could not decide to vote either way. Is there any chance of industry or progress in a neighbourhood so admirably provided with public houses? Mrs. Nation might make a tour in the County Down with great effect.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, with the outward Mails of the 15th instant, left Aden, at 2 p.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE members the Bombay City Improvement Trust will meet this evening for the purpose of inspecting the Mandvi Koliwada District, which is considered to be one of the most insanitary localities in the city. Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, has made certain representations to the Board in regard to the improvement of the district.

MR. JOHN MACFARLANE has arrived from the British Museum to take up the post of librarian at the Imperial Public Library to be formed at Metcalfe Hall, Calcutta.

The new villages, Bair and Kukiyal Kalan in the Shakargarh tahsil of the Gurdaspur district have been attacked with plague. The villages are very small ones.

ABOUT the normal area has been sown with sugarcane in the North-West Provinces, and as the season has on the whole been very favourable, a 95 per cent. outturn is anticipated, which compares well with the 62 per cent. outturn of last year.

No cholera cases were reported from Jammu province between the 11th and 17th February inclusive. In the whole of Kashmir, excluding Srinagar, there were 23 cases and 14 deaths during the above seven days, and in Srinagar neither case nor deaths.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Friday was 97, the quinquennial average being 77. Thirty-five fresh cases of plague and 33 deaths from that cause were reported. Forty-four fresh cases of plague with 37 deaths were reported on Saturday, the total mortality being 149.

THE report of the Behar Sugar Commission, which probably issues directly, contains a recommendation that Government should defray the expenses of the agricultural experiments and research work so successfully inaugurated in Behar by Messrs. Hancock, Rawson and Coventry.

The Court of Marine Inquiry delivered its finding on the 6th instant with respect to the charges of misconduct against Pilot Emmerson in connection with the Omrao Inmalia collision. The Court found the charges sustained, and ordered Emmerson's certificate to be suspended for twelve months, and that he pay the costs of the inquiry, amounting to £60.

AMENDED regulations are published under the Arms Act. They provide that, in the case of breech-loading rifles and ball ammunition, licenses shall not be granted outside the presidency towns, without the previous sanction of authority at least as high as that of a Commissioner, or of the local Government, where a frontier district is concerned. They further empower local Governments to license selected dealers to hold a certain amount of ammunition, for service rifles, for sale only to those who possess the necessary permits.

SOME idea of the cost of the petty expeditions in which the British Government are almost constantly involved, may be formed from the expenditure on the Jubaland Field Force sent from India recently, and still operating in East Africa. The initial cost is put at £63,000. The monthly pay of the troops is about £1,600, contributions for leave and pension £200 per month, while the Force is absent from India. The Imperial Government bears all these charges.

THE recent attacks on mail runners committed by Mahsud raiders are well understood to have had a distinct object—not that of tearing up a few letters they could not read. The blockade is being turned to account by the rival factions, one trying to ruin the other through us, and if at our expense so much the better. Besides which, a tribe under process of blockade does not relish being squeezed into submission and may be expected to kick, but if it can be brought to see the error of its ways at the price of a few lives and two or three lakhs, that is cheaper for us than the loss of many lives and many lakhs which must result from the alternative of a punitive expedition. It is much too early yet to judge if the blockade will be successful in attaining its object, writes the Lahore paper. There is no use in getting impatient with the results after only two months, in fact, unless we are prepared to keep it up stringently, for even a couple of years, it would have been better not to have started it.

NICHOLSON'S NEK.

THE COMING GOVERNMENT INQUIRY.

IN the House of Commons on Monday, a debate took place on the subject of the disasters in South Africa when Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, said the unusual character on the operations in South Africa rendered it difficult to decide the facts of the disasters and especially in the case of Nicholson's Nek. Enquiries were held in twenty cases and ten officers had been dismissed and retired and others punished by Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener. In Natal there had been many failures, but it would not conduce to Military advantage to publish them pending a full enquiry which Government had pledged themselves to hold. The War Office was determined that those officers who were responsible should not escape and on the other hand those deserving would be promptly rewarded.

The force which laid down its arms at Nicholson's Nek, wrote Dr. Conan Doyle, was the largest British force which has surrendered since the days of our great grand-fathers, when the egregious Duke of York commanded in Flanders. His description of the affair reads:—

Sir George White has so nobly and frankly taken upon himself the blame of Nicholson's Nek that an impartial historian must rather regard his self-condemnation as having been excessive. The immediate causes of the failure were undoubtedly the results of pure ill-fortune, and depended on things outside his control. But it is evident that the strategic plan which would justify the presence of this column at Nicholson'sNek was based upon the supposition that the main army won their action at Lombard's Kop. In that case White might swing round his right and pin the Boers between himself and Nicholson's Nek. In any case he could then re-unite with his isolated wing. But if he should lose his battle—what then? What was to become of this detachment five miles up in the air? How was it to be extricated? The gallant Irishman seems to have waved aside the very idea of defeat. An assurance was, it is reported, given to the leaders of the column that by eleven o'clock next morning they would be relieved. So they would if White had won his action. But.—

The force chosen to operate independently consisted of four and a half companies of the Gloucesser regiment, six companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and No. 10 Mountain Battery of six seven-pounder screw-guns. They were both old soldier regiments from India, and the Fusiliers had shown only ten days before at Talana Hill the stuff of which they were made. Colonel Carleton, of the Fusiliers, to whose exertions much of the success of the retreat from Dundee was due, commanded the column, with Major Adye as staff officer. On the night of Sunday, October 29th, they tramped out of Ladysmith, a thousand men, none better in the army. Little they thought, as they exchanged a jest or two with the outlying pickets, that they were seeing the last of their own armed countrymen for many a weary month. The road was irregular and the night was moonless. On either side the black loom of the hills bulked vaguely through the darkness. The column tramped stolidly along the Fusiliers in front, the guns and Gloucesters behind.

SEVERAL TIMES A SHORT HALT WAS CALLED

to make sure of the bearings. At last, in the black cold hours which come between midnight and morning, the column swung to the left out of the road. In front of them, hardly visible, stretched a long black konje. It was the very Nicholson's Nek which they had come to occupy. Carleton and Ayde must have heaved a sigh of relief as they realised that they had actually struck it. The force was but two hundred yards from the position, and all had gone without a hitch. And yet in those two hundred yards there came an incident which decided the fate both of their enterprise and of themselves.

Out of the darkness there blundered and rattled five horsemen, their horses galloping, the loose stones flying around them. In the dim light they were gone as soon as seen. Whence coming, whither going, no one knows, nor is it certain whether it was design or ignorance of panic which sent them riding so wildly through the darkness.

SOMEBODY FIRED.

A sergeant of the Fusiliers took the bullet through his hand. Some one else shouted to fix bayonets. The mules which carried the spare ammunition kicked and reared. There was no question of treachery, for they were led by our own men, but to hold two frightened mules, one with either hand, is a feat for a Hercules. They lashed and tossed and bucked themselves loose, and an instant afterwards were flying helter skelter through the column. Nearly all the mules caught the panic. In vain the men held on to their heads. In the mad rush they were galloped over and knocked down by the torrent of frightened creatures. In the gloom of that early hour the men must have thought that they were charged by cavalry. The column was dashed out of all military order as effectively as if a regiment of dragoons had ridden over them. When the cyclone had passed, and the man had with many a muttered curse gathered themselves into their ranks once more, they realised how grave was the misfortune which had befallen them. There, where those mad hoofs still rattled in the distance, were their spare cartridges, their shells, and their cannon. A mountain gun is not drawn upon wheels but is carried in adjustable part upon mule-back. A wheel had gone south, a trail east, a chase west. Some of the cartridges were strewn upon the road. Most were on their way back to Ladysmith. There was nothing for it but to face this new situation and to determine what should be done. It has been often and naturally asked

WHY DID NOT COLONEL CARLETON MAKE HIS WAY BACK

at once upon the loss of his guns and ammunition, while it was still dark? No doubt in good time he will give his own reasons for his decision. But one or two considerations are evident. In the first place, it is natural to a good soldier to endeavour to retrieve a situation rather than to abandon his enterprise. His prudence, did he not do so, might become the subject of public commendation, but might also provoke some private comment. A soldier's training is to take chances, and to do the best he can with the material at his disposal. Again, Colonel Carleton and Major Adye knew the general plan of the battle which would be raging within a very few hours, and they quite understood that by withdrawing they would expose General White's left flank to attack from the forces (consisting, as we know now, of the Orange Freestaters and of the Johannesburg Police) who were coming from the north and west. He hoped to be relieved by eleven, and he believed that, come what might, he could hold out until then. These are the most obvious of the considerations which induced Colonel Carleton to determine so carry out so far as he could the programme which had been laid down for him and his command. He marched up the hill and occupied the position.

His heart, however, must have sunk when he examined it. It was very large—too large to be effectively occupied by the force which he commanded. The length was about a mile and the breadth four hundred yards. Shaped roughly like the sole of a boot, it was only the heel end which he could hope to hold. Other hills all round offered cover for Boer riflemen. Nothing daunted, however, he set his men to work at once building sangars with the loose stones. With the full dawn and the first snapping of Boer Mausers from the hills around they had thrown up some sort of rude defences which they might hope to hold until help should come.

But how could help come when there was no means by which they could let White know the plight in which they found themselves? They had brought a heliograph with them, but it was on the back of one of those accused

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

Colonel Parsons has shelled Scheeper's Commando out of their position near Willowmore. Our casualties were six.

Mr. Brodrick, during the debate on the Address, in the Commons said that the unusual character of the operations in South Africa rendered it difficult to decide the facts of the disasters and especially in the case of Nicholsons Nek. Enquiries, he said, were held in twenty cases and ten officers had been dismissed and retired, and others punished by Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener.

In Natal there had been many failures, but it would not conduce to military advantage to publish them pending a full enquiry which Government had pledged themselves to hold.

In conclusion, he said the War Office was determined that those officers who were responsible should not escape, and on the other hand those deserving would be promptly rewarded.

THE RETREAT OF DE WET.

The Orange River is impassable and De Wet and Steyn have failed to cross it and have doubled back West, recrossing the Railway South of the Orange River Station.

The British form a cordon from the Orange River Station to Norvals Pont and are closing in on the Boers.

GENERAL BOTHA'S MOVEMENTS.

General Botha with 2,000 Boers has broken away from French in the direction of Komatipoort.

THE PLAGUE AT THE CAPE.

Thirty one plague cases have occurred at Capetown so far, six of which are Europeans, and six deaths.

THE EXPENSES OF THE DUKE OF YORK'S TOUR.

The supplementary estimates include a grant of £20,000 for the Duke of York's tour.

The Duke and Duchess of York have accepted an invitation to include Natal in their tour.

THE KING'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

The Emperor William met King Edward at Frankfort, and accompanied him to Cronberg, whence they drove in a sleigh to the Chateau of the Empress Frederick who is admittedly suffering from an internal cancer, but may live for months.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, with the English Mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 p. m. to-day, and the steamer Australia for Colombo and Australia at 1 p. m. to-day.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP GWALIOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

The hospital ship Gwalior has arrived at Hongkong on the way to Weihaiwei.

MR. BARNETT'S RETIREMENT.

Twelve months' pay, as a retiring gratuity, has been sanctioned by Government to Mr. Barnett, late Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

TELEGRAMS OF CONDOLENCE.

Four hundred and ninety-four telegrams of condolence, received by the Bengal Government on the occasion of the Queen's death, went home by last mail to the Secretary of State.

MR. DUMAYNE AND THE CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

It is understood that Mr. Dumayne, Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust, has been appointed to succeed Mr. H. P. John, as head of the Calcutta Port Trust.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

It is now settled that Surgeon-General Spencer, from the Punjab, will officiate as Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, vice General Harvey, proceeding on leave.

STEEL CASTING AT CALCUTTA.

The Cossipore Shell Factory here is now casting and rolling ten tons of steel daily by the Siemens process.

THE INDIAN COTTON CROP.

FINAL MEMORANDUM.

The final general official memorandum on the Indian cotton crop places the outturn at 2,031,880 bales against only 759,695 last year, and 2,200,854 the average of the preceding five years.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce is once more moving with a view to getting legislation introduced to provide for the registration of partnerships in both European and Native firms.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lemotte, R. A. M. C., Quetta, has applied to be permitted to retire.

In the event of the blockade of the Mahsud Waziris continuing, it is likely that the 23rd Pioneers may be employed on the new cart-road from Murtaza to Wano, a distance of about 60 miles. The regiment would be employed probably on the Wano-Narsandi-Obah section, the lower portion being completed by coolies. In that case arrangements will have to be made for the hutting of the regiment during the coming hot-weather.

The block houses, now in course of construction by the 23rd Pioneers at Tor Manda, Khuzma Khullab, and Mad Hasaan Narai, should be completed and ready for occupation by the Waziristan Militia by the 15th March.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here the day before yesterday afternoon.

PORTSAID, FEB. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorka left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 25.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Rome arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 25.

The P. and O. S. N Co.'s steamer Himalaya arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malta arrived here from Colombo, yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

Navigazione Generale Italian Pleno and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Duc Balduino left Suez, for Bombay, on the 25th instant.

Also this Co.'s steamer Bomida left Penang for Bombay, on the 23th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bnowruggur 4 6-32.

The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	53 1-2
Bar Silver	28 1-4

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

Speaking at a great gathering held at Metcalfe Hall to-night under the auspices of the Asiatic Society, Bengal, the Viceroy described what the contents of the Victoria Memorial Hall are to be. His Exellency also indicated that, in his opinion, further endowment of the Indian People's Famine Trust would be the most suitable means of disposing of surplus funds after the Hall itself and its contents had been provided for. The central idea of the Hall is that it is to be a historical museum or national gallery and that alone for commemoration of that which is honourable and glorious in the past of India. It is also to possess a really fine Hall, where great Durbars can be held, with an organ at one end for concerts. Besides the Statue of the late Queen, autograph letters from her Majesty to the Governor Generals of her reign and other personal relics, it will include historic relics dating from the time of Baber to the present day of those who have fought against as well as for the British, provided their record is not sullied with dishonour as well as others: battered battle flags, armour, weapons, busts, statues, coins, pictures, musical instruments, porcelain, and even newspapers that throw light upon the past, will all be appropriate with models of vessels, from those that brought first European adventurers to Calicut to ocean liners now floating in the Hooghly.

Out of the subscriptions raised funds will be provided for the purchase as well as care of the relics. They will be accepted as gifts or on loan, while the Foreign Office, the India Office, and Government institutions throughout the country will all contribute, but nothing will be asked for that is not given willingly. The Viceroy himself will help and will undertake to write to families or descendants of the remarkable men who it may be desired to commemorate, to ask their assistance, and in ten years, His Excellency is convinced, there will be collected an exhibition that will be the pride of all India.

The Viceroy went on to give most interesting particulars of the vast numbers of relics that are available, from Warren Hasting's letters, now rotting in the Collectorate at Chittagong, to the marble statue of Cornwallis, now lost amid dusty records and scribbling clerks, on the ground floor of the Calcutta Town Hall.

Incidentally, in explaining why this form of memorial, which had been long in His Excellency's mind, had been decided upon, the Viceroy said he hoped that in future leading Chiefs would be more frequently in Calcutta than hitherto, adding that he was in treaty for the purchase of Warren Hasting's country house at Alipore for their entertainment.

Lord Curzon also said that the Imperial Literary Society would shortly be transferred to Metcalfe Hall, which would be suitably endowed to form a minature edition for India of the Library and Reading room of the British Museum.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears to me that this Fund should be limited to a small maximum subscription.

H. E. the Governor in his letter to the Chief Justice, published in your issue of to-day, admits the misfortunes, which this Presidency is going through, are grounds for devoting the Fund to relief of distress and he has given a very generous donation to the Fund. Unfortunately, however, the Committee have resolved that the Fund shall be devoted to charitable and benevolent objects "or the advancement of technical and Industrial education or research."

I think a large number of the public are of opinion that this unfortunate Presidency should not, at the present time be called on to raise a large sum for a memorial.

It must not be forgotten that this Fund is an official one supported by all our highest officials and H. E. the Governor in the press has urged that the response of all to the appeal, for contributions should be liberal in harmony with the accustomed spirit of Bombay. No doubt a great deal of pressure will be put on people to subscribe.

The largest subscription will probably be from the Native Chiefs in this Presidency. They will officially be asked to subscribe no doubt. Can they resist such an appeal? although they know they should spend the money on the famine stricken in their own States. If they refuse to subscribe, would they not fear they might be considered as disloyal. I fancy most of our Native States are in sore distress just now. I have lately visited Kathiawar and North Gujerat. Here I find a second famine prevails. Most of the villages are in ruins and half their population dead with the land untilled. I question if a single pie should be diverted from these States just now for a memorial fund, especially when one of its objects is for the advancement of Technical and Industrial education or research.

Turn to Bombay City itself. Are the public here in a position to subscribe liberally to such a fund? Bombay owes most of its wealth to the Cotton Mill industry. What has been the state of that industry during the last three years, and is the outlook any brighter? There is no question ruin prevails in this industry at present. We have had five years of plague and two famines. Remember what terrible losses were made by all business-people during the first two years of plague and also during last year's famine. I think you will find most firms made hardly enough to pay their sepoys' wages. The papers to-day announce a death-rate of over 400 in Bombay. We have had misfortune after misfortune and we have had heavy calls on our charity, funds for famine, plague and war funds, and now a further call is made. What about our own local charities? They appear to be in a pretty bad way too, but, as no doubt the income of a portion of the Memorial Fund will go to help them in future years I need say no more about them. It seems to me this is an inopportune time for the Bombay Presidency to raise a Memorial Fund and the public should come forward and boldly say so.

In any event, I think the subscription should be limited to Rs. 20 and nothing should be given to the advancement of Technical and Industrial education or research. Leave these to be supported by individual philanthropists.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 25th Feb. REGD. GILBERT.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Persia, Captain W. A. Wheeler, which is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

Ainsworth Lieut W	Huddleston Mrs
Algie Mr A	Jackson Mr and Mrs
Beal 2nd Lieut G F	Johnson Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Byrne 2nd Lieut G	
Bowen Colthurst Lieut	Keany Mr
Byramjee Mr D	Kirkpatrick Lieut H
Collett Mrs	Lisant Mr L
Carroll Mr J C	Lynton Mr P
Coldwell Miss	Macrae 2nd Lieut J
Castle Mr and Mrs	McConaghey Capt H
De Berubel 2nd Lieut	MacLachlan Capt
Duckworth Mr L	Moule Mr F
De Frane Miss	O'Donnell Miss
Dewhurst Mr, Mrs and child	Powell 2nd Lieut R
Davy Miss	Poole Mr W
Dunnett Mr and Mrs	Powell Mr A
Dunnett Mr	Pilkington 2nd Lieut L C
Deane Col B	Power Lieut A
Edwards 2nd Lieut A	Quin Mr and Mrs
Garrett Major and Mrs	Reynolds Mr P
Grogan Mr G	Robinson Miss
Gibb Mr and Mrs	Saner 2nd Lieut A
Higgins Mrs and infant	Vatcha Mrs and 2 children
Harrison Mr A W	Vatch Miss
Hilkes Miss	Vaughan 2nd Lieut H
Harris Lieut E M	Wormald Lieut W
Hoare Miss	Watson Mr G
Hunnesey Sub-Conductor	Wallace Mr
Higgins Mr and Mrs	Young 2nd Lieut H
Higham Mr and Mrs	

A NOTIFICATION has issued from the Foreign Office prohibiting the bringing into India, from any part of the Dir, Swat, Chitral or Gilgit Agencies, or from any of the tribal area which lie between those Agencies and the border of British India, of any Buddhistic sculptures, carvings or inscriptions, save under the authority in writing of the Chief Political Officer of the said territories.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE CARNEGIE COMBINATION.

FUTURE SEA SPEEDS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The sale of the Carnegie Steel Company, says the New York correspondent of the "Times," is part of one immense transaction, by which the Carnegie Company, the Federal Street Company, and other leading American concerns will be combined. "The financial and industrial worlds are equally aroused by these events. They involve, first, the formation of by far the largest industrial trust that has ever been known in the world; and, secondly, a financial transaction on a scale which startled even Wall-street. There is no written agreement. Not the least remarkable feature of this measure is the fact that it rests entirely between Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Morgan, who have each other's word for it, and nothing more. Mr. Carnegie parts with his entire interest in the Carnegie Company, 54 per cent. of the whole capital value of which for the purposes of this sale is agreed to be 400,000,000 dols. He takes his pay in five per cent. Gold bonds of the new company at par, they being probably worth 120. The new company including the Federal Steel, American Steel and Wire, National Tube, and several other concerns, seven in all, has capital of 1,100,000,000 dols." Mr. Pierpont Morgan conceived and worked out the scheme which, the "Times" correspondent thinks, "probably no other American financier could have accomplished."

As a rule, American "trusts" are of little concern to the outside world; their usual object is to put up prices against home consumers, by creating monopolies of business. But the gigantic Carnegie "combine," just achieved, stands on a wholly different and much more menacing footing. It not only establishes a monopoly in the home steel market, but aims at invading Europe in force, as soon as that first purpose is accomplished. English manufacturers and their workpeople thus have fair warnings of the desperate struggle which lies before them in the not very remote future. The "combine" purposes, it is evident, to bring crushing monetary pressure to bear, as well as other means of a more direct character. After the complete fusion of the several undertakings which are to constitute the new "trust," the aggregate capital will amount to £220,000,000, while a syndicate stands ready with £40,000,000 more, to render assistance if required. With this overwhelming money-power behind the concern, and secured in its monopoly of the home market by the tariff, it will be in a position to sell surplus stocks, even at a loss, in the foreign market, until also that is captured. At the same time, every endeavour is to be made to cheapen the cost of production by intercepting the profits of intermediaries. Mr. Carnegie has shown how that can be done; he is the owner, it is reported, of the greatest portion of the ironstone in the States, of a port on Lake Erie, of a railway connecting that harbour with his works at Pittsburg, of unrivalled plant, and of a fleet of ships for the transport of ore and finished goods. By making use of certain canals he also saves three-fourths of the former cost of transport to Europe, and these commercial facilities will for the future be at the disposal of the whole amalgamated undertaking. The entire prospect is, in short, pregnant with menace for our steel manufacturers.

It is rather curious that two papermakers—Colonel Holland, of Kent, and a Mr. Richardson, of Lancashire—were the pioneers in England of manufacturing electro-chemics, an industry now growing to great importance. They suffered the fate that falls to most pioneers, for those who followed the path they had laid open benefitted by the work which brought its authors themselves little or no return. It is, however, gratifying to note that the electro-chemical industry appears likely to advance before long to a position in this country commensurate in some degree with its real importance. It is now considered sufficiently advanced to be invested with its own trade organ, which has just made its first appearance under the title of the "Electro-Chemist and Metallurgy." This new technical organ describes its subject as "the science that constitutes the fascinating borderland between physics and chemistry," and states its main object is "to help English chemists to become fully acquainted with the work now being done abroad, which, at present, is a sealed book to them." It is to be hoped that the new monthly will receive every encouragement in its educational mission, for the English manufacturer, in many cases, is now obliged to learn where he was once privileged to teach.

Professor Thurston, the greatest living authority on the steam engine, has recently given it forth as his opinion that the steam turbine of the Parsons or De Laval type combines within itself the greatest simplicity and the highest thermal efficiency of any form of steam power. Such a statement as this from an authority of the weight of Professor Thurston must be somewhat disconcerting to Mr. Thorneycroft and others, who have staked their reputation on the inherent superiority of the reciprocating engine. When we add to Professor Thurston's declaration the fact that the Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Company have contracted for a river steamer on the turbine system, 250ft. long, for Clyde service, and that they are contemplating the construction of a large deep-sea boat, the prospects of the new means of marine propulsion exemplified in the Turbinia and the Viper would seem to have a brilliant future. But there is another side of the picture. Supposing that in face of a multitude of current predictions, an oceanic turbine vessel would be so economical as to have room for cargo during her voyage as well as coal, and be able to thrash her way across the Atlantic at the speed threatened us in the near future, would the rivets of the vessel stand the strain of the concussive force implied in forcing a vessel through seas at the rate of even thirty knots an hour? Experienced marine sages say that no vessel could be built that would hold together under such conditions.

The closing days of Sir Henry Bessemer's long and useful life were embittered by a controversy which cut deep into his sensitive soul. He was engrossed almost entirely in the work of an autobiography, which the writer understood from him to be of a most voluminous nature, when a deliberate charge of plagiarism in connection with the great invention with which his name is chiefly associated was brought against him by the president of an important American institution of engineers. It was declared in an inaugural address that Bessemer had no title to the authorship of the steel process which revolutionised an industry. The invention, it was stated, belonged in reality to one Kelly, whose work, it was suggested, Bessemer had copied and developed without acknowledging his indebtedness to its true author. Sir Henry Bessemer entered into the discussion with extraordinary vigour for a man of his advanced years, and swept away with ease the cloud of defamatory suggestion thrown round his name. But there is no doubt that in spite of the subsequent withdrawal of these aspersions by their author and the formal testimonial of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Sir Henry Bessemer was deeply stirred by these belated imputations against his character. His autobiography, according to a statement made to the writer by Sir Henry Bessemer himself, was at that time almost complete and a portion of it already in the hands of the publishers. Five years and more have gone and the autobiography, a work certain to be of the greatest interest and instruction, has not yet seen the light! When may we expect it?

There are some natural products used in industrial processes which we can imitate very closely, but not quite. We can make a very good india rubber substitute, so far as general character and resiliency are concerned, but we have found it impossible to give it elasticity. If the plumbago mines of Ceylon give out, we can fall back upon the electric furnace, which provides an artificial graphite admirable in all respects, if it were not so harsh and gritty. No one, however, has ever dreamt of attempting to imtimate asbestos, and it is difficult to see, should the Canadian deposits become exhausted—as appears probable—how this interesting and valuable mineral fibre canbe replaced. Owing to its scarcity the price of Canadian asbestos has largely advanced. It is true there are large deposits of the mineral in the Cape and Italy, but the fibre is stated to be too short, and brittle for weaving.

The bitterness of feeling between the manufacturers of Germany and America has, on the part of some of the former, gone the length of "boycotting" American advertisements in German trade journals. The movement dates from the year 1896, and was at first directed against American bicycles, bicycle parts, and materials, which in that year began to seriously invade the German market. The league of German bicycle manufacturers held several meetings, at which the growing competition of American wheels was earnestly discussed and an organised and determined effort made to secure from the Government a decree increasing by several hundred per cent. the duty on imported bicycles. Failing to secure any advance in the rate of duty, the Association of German Manufacturers adopted the plan of boycotting, so far as possible, advertisements of American wheels and bicycle parts in the trade publications of Germany. There were at that time half-a-dozen or more papers devoted almost wholly to the bicycle trade, and these were given to understand that they must choose between the patronage of the German bicycle makers and their foreign competitors, especially those of American nationality. Under this pressure, says "Commercial Intelligence," most, if not all, the German bicycle publications refused to accept American advertisements.

Not the least interesting statement made at the half-yearly meeting of the London and South-Western Railway Company yesterday was that it had been found possible to place a contract for steel rails in this country at a resonable price when compared with the figures quoted by American and German firms. What is possible for this company is possible for others and it is to be hoped that in the future this excellent example will be followed generally. The company's revenue account, the chairman stated, had shown an unbroken line of increase, and after paying interest outlays on extensions—which during the past year amounted to £668,000—a sum of £786,724 was available for dividends. After accounting for the guaranteed and preference stocks a dividend of 7 1-2 per cent. was paid on the ordinary stock, leaving a balance of £24,853 to be carried forward. Locomotive power had cost £63,683 more than in the corresponding period of the previous year, the main increase being in regard to coal, rates, and taxes. The total railway expenditure amounted to £1,392,346. A discussion ensued as to the method of issuing stock, one shareholder urging that it should be announced by advertisement. The chairman did not think that would be in their interest, but said the matter would be considered.

It is presumably owing to the cessation of work on the day of the Queen's funeral that the Board of Trade returns as to our foreign commerce are a day later than usual this month. They have, however, appeared on February 8th, and they make a fairly good show. The imports during January, 1901, amounted to £45,986,516, against £44,555,914 in January, 1900, an increase of £1,431,602, which is 3·2 per cent. The exports amounted £24,753,531, against £23,583,682, an increase of £1,169,849, which is 4.9 per cent. The re-exports or trans-shipment trade amounted to £5,051,307, against £5,482,465, a decrease of £431,158, or 7·8 per cent. The increase of nearly 1 1-2 millions in the imports is due entirely to larger receipts of foodstuffs and of raw cotton, most other divisions into which our imports are classed showing decline. Corn shows an increase of £893,000, bacon of £378,000, eggs of £107,000, and sugar of £329,000. As to raw cotton, the increase is no less than £1,869,000, but there was a decrease in raw wool on the month of £1,312,000. There was an increase in our machinery imports of nearly £300,000, and in silk of rather more. Turning to the exports, we find augmentation in nearly all departments over January, 1900. In the case of coal it was £374,000. In cotton piece goods it was £638,000, but in the case of worsted yarn there was a falling off of £162,000. Amongst the metal manufactures telegraphic wires and apparatus account for an increase of £542,000, and iron for a decrease almost similar in amount. With the new year—the returns, of course, are for the first month of the new century—several improvements and developments have been made in the method of issuing the returns. For instance, Australia is now separated from New Zealand in showing the countries whence or wither our goods are shipped, whereas they have hitherto been united under the term Australasia. The change, we presume, is in celebration of the new Federation! The imports of alkali are divided into bleaching materials and soda compounds; machinery has been split up into more exact classification; in the export those of coke and patent fuel are distinguished from coal; the shipments of cotton piece goods to Bengal and Burmah are now shown separately; and so on.

THE GAY LORD QUEX.

THERE was again a full house last night to witness a performance of "The Gay Lord Quex," which is a delightful comedy. The Marquess of Quex was finely pourtrayed by Mr. Norval McGregor and Miss Waldorf played "Sophy Fullgarney." Miss Bessie Freeman took the lively character of Mrs. Jack Eden, while Mrs. Dow-Currier personated the Duchess of Strood, and Miss E. Hallett as Countess of Owbridge did her part with care, and Messrs. Hanray, Durant and Bond were distinctly good in their respective characters.

THE WALDORF SEASON.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

THE performance of "Romeo and Juliet" by the Waldorf Company on Monday night must be accounted the greatest success among the productions they have put upon the stage at the Novelty Theatre. There was a splendid house, the largest during their stay, and the acting was worthy of the applause which greeted the artistes. Romeo was played by Mr. Norval McGregor, who delineated this character with the finest artistic taste. He was seen to great advantage while conversing with Juliet beneath the balcony, but his best efforts were his interview with Friar Lawrence after having slain Tybalt in a duel and his farewell to Juliet after the sentence of banishment. Miss. Janet Waldorf imparted additional charms to the charming study of Juliet, but she has a habit of dropping her voice and frequently effective passages are lost. She is, however, very clever in the tragic and emotional parts. The difficult part of the nurse was impersonated by Mrs. A. Dow-Carrier in an exceptionally able manner, and of the other characters Mr. Lawrence Hanray as Mercutio was very good. He has made great improvement; his enunciation was particularly clear and he delivered his lines without the slightest hesitancy. Capulet was well taken by Mr. Geo Arnold, and Lady Capulet by Miss Bessie Freeman. Mr. Walter Durant sustained the character of Friar Lawrence, but he did not depict quite so serious a man as we are wont to associate with a friar—jolly fellows though they are. Paris was taken by Mr. T. Hewson, while Mr. Peter Lowe made the most of the opportunities which the small character of Peter afforded. Miss Hallett, Messrs Sexton, Tyler, Devon, and Wise played the minor parts with ability.

The piece was splendidly staged, and each night the audience is more and more astonished at the different pretty effects which Mrs. Dow-Currier presents with the scenic materials at her command. The only inconvenience is the lateness of the hour at which the performance concludes, but this might be lessened if the curtain rose at the time announced, and the intervals between the acts were shortened.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN PEKING.

WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

REGARDING the brief telegram on this subject which appeared a week ago, the "Celestial Empire", of Feb. 6, publishes the following statement:—

Information was received in Shanghai by telegram on Wednesday of a terrible domestic tragedy which occurred the previous night at Peking. It appears that Professor Lindberg, of the Naval College, has been residing for two or three months at Peking with his wife, a young woman of great personal charms, who has been the reigning beauty of Peking Society. Lately the Professor had exhibited considerable jealousy of his young wife, and on the night in question, discovering her at a hotel in company with an officer of the British army, he shot her dead and with another shot wounded the officer. Professor Lindberg then turned his revolver on himself, expiring in a few minutes from the effects of the wound. The sad affair has cast a gloom over the foreign society in Peking.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S LOVE LETTERS.

THERE has been so much of an emotionally depressing character lately in all that has been written, said and thought, writes our London correspondent, that I shall not apologise for introducing the following. No doubt "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" are as familiar to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" as they are to the British readers or "The Times." I say nothing about them. But I do want to draw your readers' attention to a clever parody of the main incidents in the lady's effusions, which appears in "An Englishman's Love Letters." I shall give three extracts. Nos. 1 and 2 give early letters written before the grand passion attacked the writer. As the lady favoured her lover with her lucubrations before she began to send him letters, so does the man: here are two of his matchless efforts—one written while he was a school-boy, the other when in the young man's spooniest period:—

AN ENGLISH BOY'S LOVE LETTER "Darling Rosy—I got your letter and the stamps to-day. I went to Wilson minor and said to him, you made eyes at church to my girl, then I bashed him on the jaw and while he was wiping his nose I said next time you will know better than to make eyes at a gentleman's lady in church if you do it again I will knock in the top of your fat head and there will be no Christmas vac for you he said that he was sorry and did. I think that you would accept a bottle of scent from him (there are some awfully good bottles of scent at six pence a time at Hawkems in the High Street) so I smacked his mouth again and told him what did he take me for, but that if he liked he had better give me the six pence and I would buy the scent myself and send it to you with much love written in his blood on second thoughts I think you being an earl's granddaughter do not want scent from a person like Wilson minor who is only the son of a newspaper proprietor so I kept the sixpence but my darling wait till Christmas, Joe sent colonel Stringers big girl a beautiful present last Christmas and I will send you one this if that rotten Uncle Charlie gives me something like a tip and next time I will whisper something to you and give you lots of these xxxxxxxxxxx and a lot more."

'Dear Miss,—I am afraid that I owe you many apologies. The crush last night was dreadful. Our conversation when we sat down bordered, I think, on the indiscreet. If I said that I loved you, I suppose I meant it. One does say things like that on hot evenings and decent champagne. At the same time I venture to suggest that your hint to the effect that I should go forth and spend what little money I possess in the purchase of a special license is somewhat premature. If I said last night that I loved you, you may bet your bottom dollar that it is a fact. I do love you in a way. But what is love without a competence? I hope that I did not lead you to believe that my love, however sincere it may be, could make a banker honour my cheques.

'However, this morning I am a bit raw. Do not, I beg of you, my dear Miss—, take my peevishness for an attempt to go back on anything that I said last night. If I said last night that I loved you, I do love you and on the principle of "noblesse oblige," I desire to take all risks. With much love (if I said last night that I loved you), I am, yours.—

Finally, the deplorable consequences of caring for, and practising, literary tastes and habits are deliciously satirised in this account of the lover to his lass, concerning *his* mother's impressions of his sweetheart after she had spent a few minutes in the young lady's company:—

"Beloved—You are right. She is formidable. But that is only her way. She would not crush a fly. The heart of gold is there, and despite your fears she has opened it to you. The only thing about you that sticks in her throat is your literary-ness. Your beauty, your goodness of heart, your sweetness and general desirability she admits. In fact, she came home flattered and almost won. When I said "Well?" she smiled in her motherly, pagan fashion. "She is good," she answered, "both to look upon and to talk to, and she loves you. She reminds me of myself at her age."

Here, surely, were unconscionable tribute.

"But," she went on with a sigh, "I could wish that she did not write so beautifully as she looks. To be frank, my boy, I never make mistakes. She is quite literary!"

"Pshaw, mother mine," I answered, "we will drop the literary, please. It cannot be that you set your face as a flint against a charming daughter-in-law simply because she happens to have mastered the elements of English composition."

"All the same poor mummy-kins will not have it. She insists that no person with proper blood ever wrote with distinction. "Did not Shakespeare belong to the bourgeoisie? Was not Burns a ploughman; Lamb a clerk or something, and Keats the son of a job master? While if we turn to our own time," she continued, "do we not find that the young Hyperions who write the weekly reviews and keep the world supplied with inferior minor poetry are with a few honourable exceptions, the sons of butchers, bakers, candlestick-makers, stay-lace manufacturers, and Methodist ministers?"

"I suppose this is what she meant by her unfortunate remark to you about "poor stock."

CABLE RECORDS.

WRITING on Feb. 8, our London correspondent says:—I referred last week to the extraordinary arrangements that had been made by the Americans so that New York should have on Sunday morning a full account of the Funeral of Queen Victoria. The records of the telegrams transmitted have been published and are as follows:—All records for ocean telegraphing were broken after the Queen's funeral, when the correspondents of the great American newspapers and Press Associations filed with be cable companies solid newspaper pages of telegrams for transmission to New York. At the time of the Jubilee cable records were made that the companies deemed unbreakable, but on Saturday night and on Sunday morning there came as the finale of two weeks of unprecedented transmission a veritable flood of words from the newspaper agencies. The commercial cable alone carried 25,000 words in description of the funeral to American newspapers. Its best previous record was 13,000 made during the Jubilee. The French cable carried close to 20,000 words, while the Western Union Telegraph Company transmitted 15,000. The operators at both ends of the long wires worked as they have never worked before. The slim strands lying in the ooze of the Atlantic worked beautifully, without a hitch or break, and the mournful story of the Queen's last ride through London as told by brilliant descriptive writers poured into New York in a steady flow. The messages were put in type as they came in, and extra editions of the evening newspapers were printed at short intervals. The New York "Journal" alone received 16,000 words from London. Since the first days of the Queen's illness each wire leading to the United States has been a conductor for a stream of words. They followed one another ceaselessly in thousands, and each word cost the newspaper receiving it 5d.

REGISTRATION OF FIRMS IN GERMANY.

A BILL for the registration of firms having lately been introduced in the House of Commons, it may be interesting to refer to the principal provisions of the German Commercial Code relating to that subject. The most important difference between the German Law and the English Bill is this, that according to the former every merchant without exception has to enter his firm-name on the register, whilst the English Bill proposes to limit this obligation to such traders as do not carry on business under their own names. Besides, the German law does not allow any one to embark in business under an assumed name, nor must a firm name suggest a partnership, where in fact there is none. In the case of a partnership the firm must contain the name of at least one acting partner. These restrictions, however, do not apply to cases where an already existing firm, or share in such a firm, is transferred either "inter vivos or mortis causa."

Another provision is that every firm must bear a distinct name from any other in the same district, and where the names of traders are alike, the latter applicant for registration must by way of addition or modification, give a distinguishing mark to his firm.

It is also provided that the dissolution of a business is to be registered (the English Bill contains no provision to this effect); and the power given to an employee to contract and sign on behalf of a firm (procura) must likewise be entered.

An act relating to patent agents has just come into operation. Its principal proviso is that a person who wants to be entered in the official list must prove his technical and legal qualification. To do this he is required to pass an examination previously to being admitted at a university or technical academy, where he has to study for two years and pass an examination, then to go through a course of practical training in an industrial establishment, and in the office of a patent agent, for a period of three years in all, and lastly, to pass a legal examination. There are detailed provisions as to Courts of Honour in cases of dishonourable conduct of patent agents.

THE NOAKHALI CASE.

MR. PENNELL AND MR. REILY.

REGARDING Mr. Reily, District Superintendent of Police, whom Mr. Pennel committed to jail in connection with the Noakhali case and whose release on bail has been ordered, the following is a further extract from the extraordinary judgment delivered:—

As the reported cases abundantly prove, the course usually adopted by a District Magistrate when he receives a complaint against the police is to refer that complaint for investigation to the immediate Departmental superior of the officer complained of—sometimes to the officer complained of himself. And this procedure is not by any means confined to District Magistrates or to complaints against Police Officers. There seems to be something in it congenial to the official mind. The order which Mr. Ezechiel passed was: "To D. S. P. for report." Mr. Ezechiel afterwards wrote "early" above "report." Perhaps it was well he did so. For, as will be seen hereafter, the police in general and Mr. Reily in particular were not slow to take any opportunity of delaying the disposal of the case.

Mr. Reily received the petition with this order on the 6th September and returned it to the District Magistrate the same day with marginal notes, which need not here be cited *in extenso*. He stigmatised the statements in the petition as "all nonsense," and backed up this sweeping denunciation by a number of assertions on matters of fact nearly all of which were false in fact, and some of which can hardly have been made without intent to deceive. He concluded by suggesting that the complainant "may be directed to produce his witnesses before me whom he thinks will prove the case." (The complainant, it will be remembered, had asked the Magistrate to take the case out of the hands of the police). On the 7th September, Mr. Ezechiel passed on the petition the following marginal order: "The petitioner may produce his witnesses before D. S. P."

Mr. Reily at first said he did not remember ever having got Exhibit 3 back again. When confronted with this order, however, he admitted that he had seen it with that order on it in his office; but he cannot be positive that he got it on the 7th September. It might be a day or two after. There is one thing, however, which Mr. Reily admits, that he got on the 7th September itself—though his memory does not enable him to say whether he got it before or after he got back Exhibit 3. It is the slip marked as Exhibit 40, and, strangely enough, has been filed quite out of its place in the papers which Mr. Reily handed to me. It is an order from the District Magistrate written in blue pencil—evidently an office note—and is superscribed in the District Magistrate's hand, in red pencil "urgent." It runs as follows:—"D. S. P., please send me the papers of the Char Uria murder case." Below it is an order in red ink by Mr. Reily:—"Office—Send."

Now, although Mr. Reily's memory is singularly deficient on the point, it is perhaps a reasonable inference from the phrase—"Char Uria murder case"—that the two men had talked the case over, and it is probable, if that be so, that Mr. Ezechiel was not satisfied with what Mr. Reily told him, and sent for the papers of the case in consequence. It is at all events very remarkable that Mr. Reily should not be able to remember whether he got that slip and sent those papers before or after Mr. Ezechiel ordered him to examine the witnesses himself.

The defence have harped much upon the fact that Idris never complained against Osman Ali to the Inspector or to the District Superintendent. To my mind the fact of his going to the Magistrate direct shows pretty clearly that he or his muktear did not trust either of them, and, as the event proved, their distrust was fully justified. It was, however, natural enough—for after all we are here because on the average—and man for man we are better than our native fellow subjects—these things have a way of working themselves out—that he should distrust the white policeman rather less than the black ones. And it is a significant fact that Idris, on the 9th, went not to Mr. Reily's office, but to Mr. Reily's house. If however, he thought he would gain much by going there, it was not long before he was undeceived.

It will also be seen that Mr. Reily pretended before he was confronted with his diaries that the boy could not name his witnesses. In the statement which he recorded under Section 161 (Exhibit B. 2) he has, however, recorded particulars of four witnesses, and within that the boy offered to give a list of others. The boy himself states that he gave the names, etc., of some—possibly of the four recorded by the District Superintendent of Police—and that the latter then ordered him to give a list of the others, and the truth probably is that Idris would have given the names of a good many other witnesses but that Mr. Reily was too lazy to take them down. At all events Mr. Reily admits that the lad, who, on the 9th, had been unable to name his witnesses, gave in on the 10th a list which bears his own initials and that date, containing the names and addresses of thirty one of them. This list is Exhibit B 4.

The course which Mr. Reily took on receiving this list may have been sanctioned by the usage of the Bengal Police Department, but has little else to recommend it. He ordered his office—the Police office—to issue summonses to the witnesses named "through the Saddar Station of which Osmanali was in charge," and these summonses (Exhibit 30) were accordingly issued through this very Osmanali whom the complainant had charged with hushing up the case.

The witnesses, Abdulaziz (son of Samaraddin) and Rajabali, depose that the very day they had to attend the District Superintendent of Police, Osmanali told them not to tell the latter anything, and Rajabali says that Osmanaly actually told him this as he handed him the notice to appear before the District Superintendent of Police. Abdulaziz gives the names of three other persons who were present when Osmanali told him and Rajabai not to give evidence. Islam, one of the eye-witnesses to the murder, has deposed that, long before this—in fact on the Thursday after the occurrence—Osmanali had threatened him for hanging round Ismail Jagirdar's house, saying that he had given his evidence and that if he did not make himself scarce he (the daroga) would beat him severely. I have already remarked that it was a

CURIOUS PROCEDURE

of Mr. Reily's to summon the witnesses through Osmanali. But this is as nothing to his conduct with

answer of the witnesses, he perhaps might be able to detect mistranslation by the head clerk. He admits that the head clerk translated such of his questions as the witnesses did not understand, and such of their answers as he himself did not understand. He also admits the complainant (who is unacquainted with English) had no pleader or muktear with him, and that there was no one on his side who knew English and could have said if the head clerk translated wrong. At present he cannot recall to his mind that the head clerk suggested any questions. But he cannot swear that the head clerk did not. As far as Mr. Reily can remember, he thinks the depositions were read over to the witnesses. They were translated to the witnesses by the head clerk. He thinks, however, that there is not any note in the depositions that they were read over. It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that in Mr. Reily's Diary (Exhibits B5 and B 6) and "the statements" attached to it (Exhibit B 8 to 16 inclusive) there is not a word about the part the head clerk played in the matter, and, as stated above, Mr. Reily at first only believed," he did not "know," that the head clerk was present at all.

On the 13th September Mr. Reily examined the accused. On the 14th and 15th he went to the place of occurence and prepared, or says that he prepared a plan of it. He has never visited the place of occurrence after the 15th September, and it is important to note that the way there leads through densely peopled country, so that he could not go there and "get up" the locality afterwards, if he did not do so then, without the people knowing it. After finishing the plan, Mr. Reily says he went and saw the District Magistrate, showed him the plan and told him what he had done that day. Mr. Reily says that Mr. Ezechiel afterwards told him to submit B form, but he

HOPELESSLY CONTRADICTS HIMSELF

as to the B form, and I regard his statement that Mr. Ezechiel told him to do this with very grave suspicion. If Mr. Ezechiel believed the case, he would order A form, if not B or C form, directly he got any final report from the police at all and, when he did get it, it was C form. Mr. Ezechiel ordered A form, and the inference I draw is not that Mr. Ezechiel at first disbelieved and then believed the case—there was nothing to make him change his mind—but that he all along believed it, that Mr. Reily and the rest of the police knew that he believed it, and that they were keeping back the final report, as the police so often do in order to gain time.

Mr. Reily admits that he did not submit any written report to the District Magistrate till the latter ordered him to do so. He offers no explanation of the delay. He does not recollect if he showed Mr. Ezechiel his diaries; and is not sure if he told him what the witnesses had said on the 21st September. Eight men presented a petition (Exhibit 4) to the District Magistrate. The names of these men are (1) Torapali, (2) Atorali, (3) Abdul Aziz, (4) Bajabali, (5) Hosen Ali, (6) Abdul Majid, (7) Nur Myun, (8) Haidarali.

Mr. Ezechiel on the 21st September, sent this petition to the "District Sperintendent of Police for note and return." It does not appear to have been returned till the 25th September, when I find another note "seen," signed by Mr. Ezechiel. So far as the evidence shows, Mr. Reily never inquired as to the truth or otherwise of the petition.

Eventually on the 28th September (the case having then been over a month in the hands of the police) Mr. Reily sent the District Magisstrate a C form (Exhibits J1 to J3) prepared by Osmanali, and attached to it his ownreasons (Exhibits J4 to J8) for considering the case to be false.

The date deserves notice. It was the day the courts closed for the Puja holidays. It is a favourite native trick—it was played on me in the Mymensingh case to do things at—a time when the European officer, if he is effectually to circumvent the villany of his subordinates, must forego a holiday which he is certain to want, and as often as not needs. Now I do not wish to say more than I find knowledge into this case more than I can help, but I know that Mr. Ezechiel was at Darjeeling for the Pujas, for he shared bed-room with me, and I know that Mr. Reily knew that he was going there. And accordingly, Mr. Ezechiel when he passed orders, as he did at once (on Exhibit Y) to send up A form, was obliged to direct that it should be sent up for October 15th, thus giving the Police seventeen more days to tamper with the witnesses.

Mr. Reily's opinion that the case was false, is not relevant, nor do I suppose that any one will pay much regard to the grounds for that opinion, at all events when considering the guilt or innocence of the accused. There is, however, one statement of Mr. Reily's (in Exhibit J 8) which I think myself bound to notice, of only in fairness to the murdered man's widow and child. "It has been proved," says Mr. Reily, "that the deceased's wife was carrying on an intrigue with Sadakall. . . Even the complainant's muktear Joshoda Kumar Rai, admitted the above fact."

THE PARAGRAPH IS ARTISTICALLY WORDED

and certainly suggests that Joshoda Kumar Raj admitted the intrigue. As, however, it is also susceptible of another meaning, it is fair to Mr. Reily to say that he may have meant only that Joshoda, whose statement he recorded in Exhibit B 27, admitted that this Sadakall (who is a different man altogether from accused Sadakall) had been conducting complainant's case. But it is also fair to the widow and her child to point out that, so far as his diaries show, Mr. Reily had no foundation for his statement beyond the assertions of some of the accused, made behind complainant's back (vide Exhibits B 18 togB 20). No sane man, not even a District Superintendent of Police, could think such assertions made by men accused, of murder a sufficient foundation for such a charge, and Mr. Reily himself evidently felt this, for, on the 15th September (vide his special diary for that date Exhibit B 24, he instructed the Inspector and sub-inspector to inquire how far the allegation was correct. It does not appear that any evidence was even elicited to support the charge either from Joshoda Kumar Rai or from any one else; and I need hardly and that before the Magistrate and in this Court it was never even mentioned. The charge was made against the widow of a man who had just been murdered. It was made because the poor boy tried to bring his father's murderers to justice. Not only is it wholly false, but I think myself bound to express my deliberate opinion that when he made it Mr. Reily cannot have believed and did not believe, it to be true.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of this body was held yesterday afternoon at the offices, Albert Buildings. There were present Mr. S. Rebsch (Chairman), Brigadier-General Ventris, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. W. C. Hughes, F. C. Rimington, J. Willcocks, W. L. Harvey, E. Grey, F. Macrae, Sassoon J. David, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Ibrahim Rahimtula, and Dr. A. G. Viegas. Mr. Shilstone, Secretary of the Trust, was also present.

TENDER FOR RUBBLE STONE.

On the motion of the Chairman it was resolved to accept the tender of Messrs. Teju Kaya and Co. for Rs. 1,814 for supplying rubble stone required for the work of repairing the sea-wall near Wodehouse Bridge.

WARRANT OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

The Board recorded the Government resolution intimating that it may not be improbable that the whole or a part of the land resumed by Government for the construction of Warrant officers' Quarters on the Woodehouse Road Estate may be restored to the Trust, and that orders for the vacation of the Saluting Battery plot will be issued hereafter.

COLABA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

Papers relating to plans and estimate of cost for laying out the area proposed to be reclaimed at Colaba were placed on the table. With regard to this matter the Chairman moved that the Engineer of the Trust be requested to forward plans with certain modifications in the estimate of costs and the final decision might then be arrived at.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved, as an amendment that the consideration of the Reclamation scheme be postponed "sine die."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna having pointed out that the amendment was out of order the words "sine die" were deleted. The amendment, on being put to the vote was lost, and the original proposition was carried.

GOWALIA TANK SCHEME

On the motion of the Chairman the Board recorded the Government Resolution, sanctioning the Trustees' scheme No. IV (Gowalia Tank Scheme).

After transacting some other business the Board adjourned.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.

Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—Cyclonic weather has prevailed for the past few days and the cold is intense. A Matchwa, which was bringing in cargo of Manglore tiles into Verawal harbour foundered during rough weather. Signals of distress were exhibited, but it was then too late. A big Baglow which had brought in a cargo of ten thousand bundles of dates at Verawal, each bundle weighing 4 maunds, has again sailed from Verawal harbour for Yemen to sell the cargo there, on behalf of a rich merchant, Mr. Jahvari, who paid seven thousand rupees for freight only.

The cotton crop is very badly damaged all over, owing to frosty weather which has recently prevailed The wheat crop is abundant, and a 32 annas crop is expected.

Two persons were bitten by a rabid dog at Dhola. The dog was destroyed.

NICHOLSON'S NEK.

(Concluded from Page 4).

It was not a cheering sight and Carleton and Adye with their gallant comrades must have felt their hearts grow heavier as they watched. The Boers. shells bursting among the British batteries, the British shells bursting short of their opponents The Long Toms laid at an angle of forty-five plumped their huge shells into the British guns at a range where the latter would not dream of unlimbering. And then gradually the rifle fire died away also, crackling more faintly as White withdrew to Ladysmith. At eleven o'clock Carleton's column recognised that it had been left to its fate.

The men had then been under fire for six hours, and with their losses mounting and their cartridges dwindling, all hope had faded from their minds. But still for another hour, and yet another, and yet another, they held doggedly on. Nine and a half hours they clung to that pile of stones. The Fusiliers were still exhausted from the effect of their march from Glencoe and their incessant work since. Many fell asleep behind the boulders. Some sat doggedly with their useless rifles and empty pouches beside them. Some picked cartridges off their dead comrades. What were they fighting for? It was hopeless, and they knew it. But always there was the honour of the flag, the glory of the regiment, the hatred of a proud and brave man to acknowledge defeat.

AND YET IT HAD TO COME.

There were some in that force who were ready for the reputation of the British army and for the sake of an example of military virtue, to die stolidly where they stood, or to lead 'the Faugh-a-ballagh' boys, or the gallant 25th, in one last death-charge with empty rifles against the unseen enemy. They may have been right, these stalwarts. Leonidas and his three hundred did more for the Spartan cause by their memory than by their living valour. Man passes like the brown leaves, but the tradition of a nation lives on like the oak that sheds them—and the passing of the leaves is nothing if the bole be the sounder for it. But a counsel of perfection is easy at a study table. There are other things to be said—the responsibility of officers for the lives of their men, the hope that they may yet be of service to their country. All was weighed, all was thought of, and so at last—it matters not in this place how or by whose hand.—

THE WHITE FLAG WENT UP.

It was not, as I have been told by those who were there, a sight which one would wish to have seen or care now to dwell upon. Haggard officers cracked their sword-blades and cursed the day that they had been born. Privates sobbed with their stained faces buried in their hands. Of all tests of discipline that ever they had stood, the hardest to many was to conform to it that the cursed flapping handkerchief meant to them. 'Father, father, we had rather have died,' cried the Fusiliers to their priest. Gallant hearts, ill paid, ill thanked, how poorly do the successful of the world compare with their unselfish loyalty and devotion? But

THE STING OF CONTUMELY OR INSULT

was not added to their misfortunes. There is a fellowship of brave men which rises above the feuds of nations, and may at last go far, we hope, to heal them. From every rock there rose a Boer—strange, grotesque figures many of them—walnut-brown and shaggy-bearded, and swarmed on to the hill. No term of triumph or reproach came from their lips. 'You will not say now that the young Boer cannot shoot,' was the harshest word which the least restrained of them made use of. Between one and two hundred dead and wounded were scattered over the hill. Those who were within reach of human help received all that could be given. Captain Rice, of the Fusiliers, was carried wounded down the hill on the back of one giant, and he has narrated how the man refused the gold piece which was offered him. Some asked the soldiers for their embroidered waist-belts as souvenirs of the day. They will for generations remain as the most precious ornaments of some colonial farmhouse. Then the victors gathered together and sang psalms, not jubilant but sad and quavering. The prisoners, in a downcast column, weary, spent, and unkempt, filed off to the Boer laager at Waschbank, there to take train for Pretoria. And at Ladysmith a bugler of Fusiliers, his arm bound, the marks of battle on his dress and person, burst in upon the camp with the news that two veteran regiments had covered the flank of White's retreating army, but at the cost of their own annihilation.

Mr. Bennett Burleigh's account of the disaster was but brief. He wrote:—

By 10-45 the battle on the right centre was raging fast and furious, rifles and cannon noisily contending. The order had gone forth, and very sedately, their dhoolie-bearers, ammunition mules, and watercarts, were in long, thin, skirmish lines. Howard's men were retiring. Fighting grimly, not hastening a step, but in slow march they came on.

I had ridden over to see that corner of the field. The cool steadiness of the men was magnificent, and though the Boers fired rapidly, and their machine cannon made a tremendous row, the British soldiers took matters very leisurely. On the left the Rifles had a tight corner where they were exposed to a cross fire but they, too, dawdled along, and, like the others, took every precaution to bring in their wounded. In the bush and among the rocks possibly a few were left unseen. By 11-30 a.m., the retirement on the right was almost completed. Colonel Hamilton getting leave to hold the ridge on his front to cover the further withdrawal of the force. The enemy did all they could, but our centre never budged, and held them easily, though they plunged shell after shell, with the whole power of their batteries—"Long Tom" included,—at the troops. By 1 p.m., most of the troops were back within the so-called lines of Ladysmith, and Captain Lambton's blue jackets, with their 12 pounder from the hill, had silenced "Long Tom," and shut down their lesser guns.

A little later the column that went beyond Bulwana came in, and the fighting and firing, seven miles away, of Carleton's column went on until near 2 P. M., when they were forced to surrender to superior force. The bolting of the ammunition mules and No. 19 Battery mules was a serious misfortune, and might have induced them to turn back, but possibly they calculated upon the success and advance of the central column to their relief. It has been no new feature for native drivers to bolt in a tight corner, and Carleton's column suffered from that unpreventable accident. It was a day of misadventures, all their actions miscarrying. The battle was waged over a circuit quite ten miles in length, in broken country.

Our losses, fortunately, were relatively light, apart from the loss and capture of Carleton's column. The Boer casualties in killed and wounded were not less than our own.

The late Mr. G. W. Steevens was in Ladysmith at the time and says he:—

A miserable tale is best told badly. On the night of Sunday, October 29, No. 10 Mountain Battery, four and a half companies of the Gloucestershire Regiment, and six of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, some 1,000 men in all—were sent out to seize a Nek some seven miles north-west of Ladysmith. At daybreak they were to operate on the enemy's right flank—the parallel with Majuba is grimly obvious—in conjunction with an attack from Ladysmith on his centre and right. They started at half past ten, they passed through a kind of defile, the Boers a thousand feet above them following every movement by ear, if not by eye. By some means—either by rocks rolled down on them or other hostile agency, or by sheer bad luck—the small-arm ammunition mules were stampeded. They dashed back on to the battery mules, there was alarm, confusion, shots flying—and the battery mules stampeded also.

On that the officer in command appears to have resolved to occupy the nearest hill. He did so, and the men spent the hours before dawn in protecting themselves by schanzes or breastworks of stones. At dawn, about half past four, they were attacked, at first lightly. There were two companies of the Gloucesters in an advanced position; the rest, in close order, occupied a high point on the kopje; to line the whole summit, they say, would have needed 10,000 men. Behind the schanzes the men, shooting sparely because of the loss of the reserve ammunition, at first held their own with little loss.

But then, as our ill-luck or Boer good management would have it, there appeared over the hill a new Boer command which a cool eye-witness put at over 2,000 strong. They divided and came into action, half in front, half from the kopjes in rear, shooting at 1,000 yards into the open rear of the schanzes. Men began to fall. The two advanced companies were ordered to fall back; up to now they had lost hardly a man, but once in the open they suffered. The Boers in rear picked up the range with great accuracy.

And then—and then again, that cursed white flag! It is some sneaking consolation that for a long time the soldiers refused to heed it. Careless now of life, they were sitting up well behind their breastworks, altering their sights, aiming coolly by the half-minute together. At the nadir of their humiliation they could still sting—as that new-come Boer found who, desiring one Englishman to his bag before the end, thrust up his incautious head to see where they were, and got a bullet through it. Some of them said they lost their whole firing-line, others no more than nine killed and sixteen wounded.

But what matters it whether they lost one or one million? The cursed white flag was up again—over a British force in South Africa. The best part of a thousand British soldiers, with all their arms and equipment and four mountain guns, were captured by the enemy.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

Excepting insignificant showers in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur there was no rain in any part of the Presidency during the week ending the 16th instant. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Kaira, the Panch Mahals Ahmednagar, Khandesh and Dharwar; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary. Prices, compared with the corresponding week of 1900, are lower in all districts except Bijapur and Dharwar, where they are higher.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	111,856	117,551
Dependants	23,509	23,228
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	38,368	39,997

The numbers on relief works including dependants have decreased in Sholapur by 1070, in Broach, by 229, and in Nasik by 77; while in other districts they have increased to the extent noticed below. Poona 2489, Satara 1744, Ahmednagar 1227, Panch Mahals 591, Bijapur 345, Ahmedabad 288, Dharwar 90.

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Thana and Broach, where they have decreased by 249 99, 35 and 32, respectively. The work of embanking the Jambusar-Tankaria Road in the Broach District and metal-breaking on the Sholapur-Bellary Road, 5th Section, in the Bijapur District, were opened as relief works during the week. The Balvatgi Tank in the Dharwar District was opened as a test work. The small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Ahmedabad.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 74,000 for gratuitous village relief in Khandesh, Rs. 9,000 for doles to village servants in Khandesh, Rs. 20,000 for takavi advances in Bijapur.

The Commissioners, Northern and Central Divisions, have been authorized to sanction the suspension of the collection of all instalments of advances made under the Agriculturists Loans Act and of the instalments of advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act in all cases in which remission or suspension of the levy of arrears of land revenue is allowed. Similar authority has been conferred on the Commissioner, Southern Division, in regard to the Bijapur District.

RELIEF RETURNS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.							
Madras	411	3007	3418	327	3011	3338	— 80
Bombay	134803	37768	172569	140.74	40030	180601	+ 8035
Central Provinces	—	18	18	—	16	16	— 2
Total British Provinces	135214	40791	176005	140901	43057	183955	a 7953
Native States.							
Rajputana	—	343	343	—	327	327	— 16
Central India States	1436	695	2031	977	(a) 35	1012	— 1019
Hyderabad	1411	767	2178	1275	766	2041	— 137
Baroda	11195	4319	15512	11995	4338	16333	+ 811
Bombay Native States	15339	1845	17184	15554	1623	17247	— 437
Total Native States	29779	7199	37778	29801	7179	36980	— 798
Grand Total	164993	48790	213733	170702	50236	220938	+ 7155

a Jaora only.

BOMBAY RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, MARCH 2

First Entries closed on Monday, 25th February, at 7 p.m.

Pony Hurdles—Distance 1 Mile over 5 flights.

Mr Murdoch's b aus m Wasp 13 3
H H Aga Khan's b a h Helios 14 0
H H Aga Khan's br e g Fizzer 13 2 1-2
Mr T C Naple's br aus m Marion
Messrs Shapurji Mehta and Perosha Byramjee's g a h Discount 13 2 1-2

The Mixed Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's b aus g Planet
Mr Dignum's b aus g Larikin 6 years
Mr Hyde's ch aus g Terapore 4 years
Capt W W James' bl aus g Metallic aged
Mr T C Naple's ch aus m Victoria
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Coin 6 years
Mr R J Hunter's br aus g Tourist 4 years

The Malabar Plate—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum 13 3 3-4
Mr S C P's ch a h Orator
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Earl 5 years
Mr Anandji Nanji's b a h Muswood 13 3 3-4
Mr Anandji Nanji s g a h Bonaparte 13 2 3-4
Mr D M's b a h Imperial aged
Mr D M's ch a h Lord Roberts 13 3 1-2
H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Morning Star aged
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Manchester
Mr H J M's ch a h Carlo aged

The Larrikin Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Nezar Beg's bl a m Investment 14 0
Mr T C Naple's br aus m Marion
Mr G Hunter's ch aus m May By Invermay 13 2 1-2
Messrs G K and D D's ch e m Marguerite II 13 3
Mr J P's b aus g Cairo 13 2 1-2

The Chinchpooorly Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Mathuradass Gokuldass ch a h Feeroze 13 4
Mr S C P's b a h Leader 13 3
Mr Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4
Mr A M Amer's b a h Oriental 13 2 1 2
Mr Hyde and Capt Purvis' g a h Achilles 13 2 3-4
Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah s b ch g Sweet Vernal 14 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Arbid 13 3 1-4
Mr Dunbar's g a h Silver 13 3
Mr Anandji Nanji's g a h Bonaparte 13 2 3-4
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute 13 3

The Dealers' Purse—Distance 1-2 Mile.

Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's ch a h Safety 13 2 1-2
Mr Abdoola Tamimi's g a h Saood 13 1 1 2
Mr B's b a h Budhoo 13 2 3-4
Mr Syed Rashid's b a h Sir Jamal 13 1 3-4
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Nonpareil 13 2
Mr K R S's ch a h Starling 13 3
Mr H Sulleman H Sherif's b a h Muznoon 13 2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Sampler 13 2 1-2
Mr M W Ballantyne's b a h Bin Curtas 13 3
Mr H Vishram's b a h Red Gold 13 3
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Manila 13 2 1-4
Mr Almas bin Abdoola's b a h Kamil 13 1 3-4
Messrs J P and D M's g a h Jessoor 13 3

The Welter Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's b aus g Planet
Mr Dignum's b aus g Larikin 6 years
Capt W W James's bl aus g Metallic aged
Mr Hyde's ch aus g Terapore 4 years
Mr Hamilton's br aus m Churchlight aged

EXTRA RACES.

Selling Race—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50. For Arab and C B Ponies 13 3 and under old and 13 3 1-2 and under new measurement.

Above Heights entered for Rs 1,000 to carry 10st W I.
3lbs for each Rs 100 down to Rs 400,
Allowance—Maidens 5 lbs. Ponies which have not won race value Rs 50 or over 10 lbs (not accummulative.)

Distance 1-2 Mile.

Entrance Rs 5 to close 7 p.m., Thursday 28th February and Rs 5 in addition for ponies not struck out before 10 a.m., on Friday 1st March 1901.

SECOND ENTRIES CLOSED AT 7 P.M., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

The Mixed Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

1st Entries 7

Mr E W Ballantyne's b aus g Detective 4 years
The Dealers' Plate—Distance 1-2 Mile

1st Entries 13

Mr Jackson's b a h Melton 13 2 1-2
Aga Shah Rook Shah's ch a h Shah 13 3
The Larrikin Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

1st Entries 5

Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera 14 0
Mr Cross' b aus m Nada 14 0
Welter Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs

1st Entries 5

Mr T C Naple's ch aus m Victoria 6 years
Colonel Monteith's b aus g Peerage aged
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus g Roy

PROGRAMME.

Eigth Extra Meeting, Saturday, March 9.

Welter Plate add Allowance—"Ponies measured since 31st March 1899 7 lbs.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

THE TSUNGLI YAMEN.

If we were called upon to give a concrete example of the peculiar workings of the Chinese mind in the art of ruling men we should set forth a brief sketch of the Tsungli Yamen. In the West as we all know to our cost there are government bureaux which show a wonderful and perverse ingenuity in the adaptation of red tape to defeat the very object of government. Has not Dickens satirised them in his immortal Circumlocution Office? We have for our part often suspected that the myth of the Augean Stable originated in some Greek Government-office; all through the ages there have been cries for a heroic Hercules to clear out the ruling inept. In Georgian times many of the English public offices were stagnant if not foul; and if we adopt Trollope's amusing sketch of the "Infernal Navvies"—as the Civil Service called the Office of Internal Navigation—as even an approximation to the truth, things were pretty bad even in Victorian days. Still even at their worst our departmental vices have always been the product of degeneration; the Offices were not conceived in deceit and born in sham like that inaugust institution whose vices we sing to-day. The Yamen was forced on the Chinese after an inglorious thrashing by the despised outer barbarian, and was deliberately formed so that its working should defeat the object of its existence, viz., the furthering of China's foreign relations.

As to the ineptitude of the Yamen, as a business office, there never has been any doubt whatever; the testimony to its demerit is as universal as it is overwhelming. In its methods it is as unscrupulous as the Chinese stomach itself, and it has ever been the very embodiment of the vices of the governing caste. Sir Harry Parkes, who knew the Mandarinate as few foreigners have ever known it, stated that to get a decision from the Tsungli Yamen was like trying to draw water from a well with a bottomless bucket; and he bitterly complained that dealing with it became a mere question of physical endurance, so constantly did it resort to delay chicane, "non-possumus, etc. It is fond of talking of "Tao Li," but its notion of that beloved mental figment of Chinese scholarship is to ignore every phase of a question except its own, not even troubling to understand the other side. Consul Davenport once made Li Hung-chang sit up by gruffly stating that one might as well address a row of old books as their Excellencies of the Yamen, so well did they illustrate the terrible and yet futile nature of passivity and patience as means of resistance. The British Minister goes downs to inverview the Yamen at the greatest crisis in the modern history of China, and while he is urging them with passionate eagerness to take steps to save their government from the tornado now seen to be swiftly coming on, one of the "Ta-jen" falls snoringly asleep; right well might Sir Claude in fierce indignation ejaculate "There you have China." The Yamen from its very inception has been smitten with that moral pestilence or leprosy which is now chronic in China's rulers and which renders them insensible not only to the principles but also to the feelings that should animate the rulers of men. They are ever suspicious and fearful, an attitude of mind which is the conscious absence of weakness and which is utterly incompatible with magnanimity. The very atmosphere of the place seems to have an enervating effect on the most robust of constitution: the Marquis Tseng returned from Europe full of energy and knowledge, and eager to put both at the service of his country: within a month he bitterly told his friends in confidence that he was reduced to the lowest denomination of impotence in the Yamen, that his knowledge was scorned, his experience derided, and his very aptitudes for the administration of Foreign Affairs made the basis of a practical snubbing into insignificance. In vain did he urge that diplomacy is Sibylline in its terms, that the conditions grow in severity as they are postponed: they laughed at his descriptions of foreign prowess, and drove him into a passivity as profound as their own. Li's foreign policy, while he was in Tientsin and untrammelled by the Yamen, had that measure of success that must attend boldness and honesty even when only partial, but the moment he went to Peking and joined the Yamen, he became as invertebrate as the very worst of them and almost a objectionable.

The trouble about a Foreign Office in China is at bottom a moral one and therein lies the chief difficulty. Chinese rulers, and in a measure Chinese practice, have evolved a doctrine of irresponsibility which is one of the corner stones of their policy: it is draconian in its severity and so terrible in its issues that all sorts of devices have been resorted to to mitigate it in practice: in the Tsungli Yamen these devices are numbers and a sprinkling of the blood Imperial together with a fundamental understanding that as little shall be done as possible so as to reduce the risk of censure to the minimum. A down the whole course of history there are only one or two cases of a body of men conducting war or diplomacy with success: in the multitude of counsellors there may be wisdom, but there is rarely secrecy, resolution, or unity of purpose. The explanation of course lies in the fact that responsibility is whittled down to non-existence, and with the exit of responsibility we have the entrance of as many evils as there were in Pandora's box. The modern Chinaman or Manchu fears responsibility more than he does the devil, and it is this fear that the Allied negotiators now have to overcome to secure a proper Foreign Office and Foreign Minister in China; but at risks it must be done. We have never been admirers of Li, of Chang, or of Yuan, but their existence shows that China yet produces that type of able man which welcomes responsibility as one of the inexorable conditions of true power. It would be extremely probable that every now or then the Powers would have to step in and save the Foreign Minister's head from his own government, but incidents like this would but add variety to the daily round of diplomatic routine. As old students of the Celestial polity we have the certainty of absolute conviction that until the Chinese adopt some such system of conducting their foreign affairs as exists in all other countries, Yamen and Essence, things will go on with the exasperating muddle that has characterised them for nearly half a century, and for which of course China herself has ultimately to pay the penalty. Even if the Yamen's record had been as immaculate as the other and its efficiency for normal times as well established as its incompetence and poltroonery now are, we should still demand its prompt and complete abolition for its appalling exhibition of weakness and wickedness during the months of June and July. No one can read Dr. Morrison's powerful indictment, or listen to the conversation of any of the besieged residents, without concluding that the Yamen reached absolute bottom in treachery, folly, and cowardice. No previous record, however good, could condone such conduct; it should at once and for all be regarded as the death-warrant of the institution.

We might conclude with a strong appeal to the Ministers to make the abolition of the Yamen a "sine qua non" of peace: but we are glad to learn from the rough draft of the lines on which the negotiations for peace are to be conducted which has been published, that the Ministers have seen to the matter. In this skeleton copy we note that the Tsungli Yamen is to be modified we only hope there will be no tinkering with a subject that is beyond the tinker's art. The abolition of the affair, root and branch, is the only alteration that reasonable men will put up with: the Allies must insist on a responsible Minister of Foreign Affairs, who shall conduct the business of his office with some approach to that efficiency which obtains in all countries where the art of Government is not reduced to a perennial and preposterous farce.—*N. C. Herald.*

THE "Times of Burma" is informed that an enormous attempt is being made to "save expenses" in Departments of State in Burma, and already the stopping of the soap issued to prisoners in jail is alleged to have begun in one station, for which "economy" those concerned should be admired. "We are also told that, from this jail, a convict undergoing sentence was sent forth to hawk articles around the bazaars Perhaps the Jail Department might be able to fix the period of this last little affair, which resembles the procedure in some of the jails in Native States of India rather than the way things are done at the beginning of the twentieth century within His Majesty the King's dominions."

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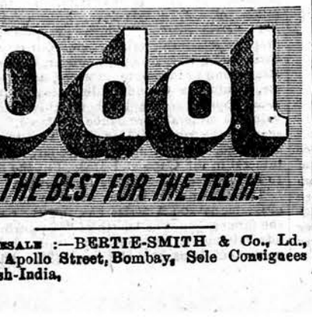

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

It is impossible, of course, that the present Duke of Cornwall can receive so enormous a sum as his predecessor from the duchy. That the estate yielded enough to the King to make him a millionaire three times over is due to the fact that King Edward was Prince of Wales for nearly sixty years. He was Heir-Apparent longer than any other man has ever been in the history of England. We have grown tired of talking of the record reign, but few people quite realise how many interesting records cluster round the Throne in connection with the late Queen's reign. Not only did the Queen live longer, and reign longer and accede at an earlier age than any other Queen, but the Prince of Wales also achieved a record during her reign, and the present Queen was Princess of Wales longer than anyone else has been.

Cricketers will be interested in the change in the Duchy of Cornwall. The Oval is part of the estates attached to the duchy, and it is due to the generosity of the present King that the ground has been available for the Surrey Club for so many years. It has immense value of course, for building purposes, but the last possessor persistently refused to dispose of it for building and preferred to hand it over to the lovers of our summer pastime. The new Duke, doubtless, will do the same.

Sir Walter Parratt, who presided at the organ in St. George's Chapel during the last pathetic rites on Saturday, will be sixty next Sunday, and we may be sure that it will be the saddest birthday he has ever spent. Sir Walter, who has been organist at St. George's for some years, was the private organist of the Queen, who liked his playing very much, and knighted him in 1892. He is a Yorkshireman, and began his musical career as organist at two or three country churches. He is Past Grand Organist of the Freemasons, Professor at the Royal College of Music, and Examiner in Music to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London. It was one of his compositions which concluded the funeral ceremony at Windsor yesterday—his setting of Tennyson's words: "The face of death is towards the sun of life."

The Hon. J. W. Sauer, who is coming to join Mr. Merriman in England, has played a prominent part in Cape politics. He knew General Gordon, whom he accompanied on a mission to the Basutos. Mr. Sauer's name was mentioned some time ago in connection with an extraordinary election incident. It is said that he endeavoured to prevent the arrival of a train-load of Volunteers at Veryburg in time for the poll for representatives in the Cape Parliament, but that the train raced against time and landed the four hundred voters—Who were volunteers in the war—in good time to record their votes.

Nikola Tesla, who is doing his best to introduce Earth to Mars, narrowly missed going astray in his vocation. He was born in Servia, near the borders of Austro-Hungary, 1857, and when he had graduated in the public schools his father wished to make him a priest. But the Greek Church did not appeal to Tesla. He was much more interested in magnetism and mechanics. He qualified himself for the Telegraph Engineering Department of the Austrian Government, and early in the eighties went for a year to Paris, where he was employed by large electric lighting companies. From Paris he went to America and began his practical investigations in Mr. Edison's laboratory. He is not the wild dreamer that some people imagine. Years ago Tesla set himself the problem of making night as light as day, and his artificial sunlight is now a reality. He has lectured before the highest scientific authorities in the world, and however startled the world would be to receive a message from Mars, it would not be more startled than was the first man who heard the voice of his friend speaking through miles of wire.

Another valuable public servant in Africa, who is said to have proposed to the Government the amalgamation of East Africa and Uganda, in Sir Harry Johnston. He has made himself remarkably popular among the natives in Uganda, as witness this interesting letter received by a well-known M.P., from Kakaria Kizito Kangawo, a most important personage in the Uganda Protectorate:—"All is well with us," the letter ran; and "Sir H. H. Johnston, the Commissioner, has settled the words of Uganda. He has done very well for us, and he estimates that in Uganda, the whole of it, there are 19,500 square miles. He has given us 9,000 miles, and has taken 1,500 miles of forest, and has left 9,000 miles for the Government of Uganda, which is to be the property of Queen Victoria, together with the forests. Also, sir, he has promised our King to give him £1,500 per annum; now whilst still a child he will give him £700, and he is to be called Highness Kabaka, and he will fire him nine cannons on high days and on royal days." Sir Harry Johnston has been raising the natives by his happy little speeches. He told a little people that the Britons were once as uncivilised as the Kavirondos—a neighbouring tribe much despised—but that Christianity had made Great Britain great. "We want you," he said, "to learn Christianity and follow in our steps, and you, too, will be great."

Sir George Danton, who has assumed his post as Administrator of Gambia, has held many important positions in the Colonies. He is not yet fifty, but he has been more than thirty years in the Army, and was twenty years ago Chief of Police at St. Vincent. He has had some experience as a Colonial statesman, having administered the Government of St. Vincent, and also of Lagos. He has been decorated for his services in West Africa, and has no fewer than fourteen letters after his name. He is a child of the parsonage, his father being a rector in Dorset.

One of the loveliest of English villages is Castle Combe, in Wiltshire. It is only nine miles from Bath, and possesses one of the fine old churches, which, when found, as they often are in tiny hamlets, cause one to wonder however the money was obtained to build, or the congregations to fill them. The Lord of the Manor is Mr. E. C. Lowndes, brother of Sir John Gorst, who bought the place from Mr. Poulett Scrope, after it had been in the Scrope family for more than five hundred years. The gardens of the manor are exquisitely laid out. To the west, on the hill, may be traced the remains of ancient Saxon trenches and earthworks. The remains of an old Roman dungeon have also been discovered. In early English times the village possessed considerable importance. Later on, it became a centre of the cloth manufacture, but this industry has long since deserted it. There is an interesting village cross, with some fine carving.—"Travel."

I remember once in Dublin we were just going to open our show—we were something like the famous Ravel Brothers, only our work would be serious comedy while theirs was farce—and we went into see the performance of "Faust," as actors always will go to the play, when not working themselves. Something went wrong with the trap that should have let Mephistopheles down to the under world. He went half-way down, and then stuck; they hitched him up a bit, and he went down better, but stuck again. They tried two or three times, and then had to lower the curtain with him sticking head and shoulders above the trap. A voice in the gallery shouted out: "Hurrah, boys, hell's full!" and the house roared.—From "The Stage Reminiscences of Mrs. Gilbert," in the February "Scribner's."

The lot of the governess is not altogether enviable. If an experienced governess on the Continent (says a writer in the "Wo

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It is most satisfactory to learn, on the authority of Sir James Willcocks, that the newly raised "black regiments" from East and West Africa behaved so well and fought so gallantly under him in the recent expedition to Kumasi. But it only bears out what Reuter's correspondent has told us before in his telegrams. The Ashantis have on this occasion proved themselves a more stubborn foe than ever, as they have profited to the fullest extent by the lessons of past expeditions, and had, besides, supplied themselves with rifles and ammunition. This, however, did not deter Colonel Willcocks's brave native troops from pressing forward on every occasion and even using "cold steel" when other means were unavailing to remove the enemy from fortified positions. To use Sir James Willcocks's own words:—"Their discipline was perfect. Whatever they were told to do—to march, to halt, to charge—they did it without the slightest hesitation. And they were fighting against an enemy who knew how to fight. I would not wish for better troops in any campaign. They shed their blood freely and willingly for the empire. England does not know what splendid soldiers she has in her African native troops.' We have watched the progress of these forces with some interest. Those who have been mainly instrumental in organising and drilling them have assured us for some time past that they would do well when put to the test of field service. The forces are of recent growth, having come into existence within the last three years. Their baptism of fire has been as severe a test as they could well have been put to of their soldierly qualities. The fact that they have so well upheld the credit of British arms is further proof of the success with which the officers of our army invariably deal with natives.

Amongst the developments of the last half-century in the Royal Navy not the least remarkable is the tendency to specialism which is noticeable amongst the executive officers, and which is mainly due perhaps to the more scientific conditions which govern naval affairs. In the days of Nelson one naval officer was regarded as much the same as another; all being equally available for a particular duty. To-day an officer can branch off into one of some half a dozen different roads, selecting that which his tastes or talents may seem to indicate as most appropriate to him. Beginning at the head of the list, we notice that even with the admirals, distinctions are made in the class of work confided to them. Some who have gained a reputation for administrative ability serve at the Admiralty, returning to their seats at Whitehall again and again at different periods of their career. Others who perhaps show a marked talent for organisation become dockyard admirals, and are employed chiefly as admirals superintendent at the various dockyards. Yet a third class are distinguished for their ability in handling fleets at sea, a duty which in these days demands a very rare combination of skill and nerve, so that the selection of officers fitted to take up such commands as the Mediterranean and Channel is not always a very easy matter.

The passing of the United States Army Bill was declared before the Christmas recess to be a matter of very great urgency, and the Secretary of War called attention to the fact that, under the existing law, the army on June 30, would have to return to its old inadequate state, and that all the Volunteers would have to be "mustered out." The main dispute has been in relation to the corps organisation of the artillery, the general opinion of artillery officers being in favour of the regimental system. The War Department advocated the corps idea a year ago, and it appears from a recent deposition of General Corbin that this was done to meet the real or assumed wishes of the gunners. He himself, and many other officers were not in favour of the change. The Bill submitted by the Secretary of War, including the new corps organisation for artillery, provides for 15 regiments of cavalry, 30 field and 126 coast units of artillery, 30 regiments of infantry 3 battalions, of engineers, and various auxiliary services, the grand total giving a minimum strength of 59,104, and the maximum of 96,766. If the regimental organisation of the artillery be retained, the respective figures will be 54,056 and 97,964, a strength which was adopted by the Military Committee of the Senate. The expansion of the united states military forces has been imposed by the policy adopted in Cuba and the Philippines, and there has been a general consensus of opinion as to the exigencies of the situation. Failing the passing of the measure, it was freely stated in official circles that the retention of the Philippines would be impossible.

The Madrid correspondent of the "Pester Lloyd," in a long letter to his paper, lately described General Linares, the Spanish War Minister as the coming man in Spain. Like Martinez Campos, he has up to recently had no opportunities of showing his powers, but he has been a good soldier, like many others, in his company, battalion, and regiment. For a short time, as a colonel, he was in the War Office in Madrid, but he was sent to Cuba, early in the insurrection, and was successful in driving Maximo Gomez through the whole length of the province of Pinar del Rio. He was in command at Santiago when the unfortunate Spanish squadron was blockaded there, and when he was seriously wounded in the right arm, the command passed to General Toral. After the war the latter was tried for his surrender of the place, but General Linares came forward, and accepted all moral responsibility for the surrender. At the close of the operations, he was appointed to the command of the army corps in Aragon, and when General Azcarraga became Premier, Linares accepted the portfolio of war in Senor Silvela's Cabinet. He did so on the understanding that he should have a free hand, and he employed it to appoint General Weyler to the chief command in Castile. The Ministry was overthrown, but General Linares remained, and he has since prepared plans for a reorganisation of the Spanish army, of which the main features are consolidation and the abolition of sinecures. The new organization provides for a mean strength of 80,000 men on a peace footing, without the Carabineers and the Guardia Civil. Eight of the infantry and eight of the twenty rifle battalions are to be disbanded, and the infantry organisation will include forty-eight infantry regiments, each of three battalions, and twelve rifle battalions instead of twenty. Although the number of regiments will be reduced, that of the battalions will be increased to the number of 156, as compared with 132. In the cavalry, in place of the twenty-eight four-squadron regiments, there will be twenty-four regiments each of five squadrons on a peace footing. It is upon a survey of the extensive and practical work undertaken by General Linares that the Pester Lloyd describes him as "the coming man."

M. Cuvinot has made his report upon the Bill now before the French Parliament for improving and strengthening the arsenals. The government proposal was voted by the Chamber, which increased it by a sum of nearly twenty-nine million francs, making a total of 196, 871,000 francs, the chief additions being for the works at the Etang de Berre, in Corsica, and Algeria, and at Diego Suarez. On the other hand, the transfer of the Colonial troops to the War Department has enabled a large reduction to be made in the Naval Budget, and the total addition is 28,871,000 francs. In relation to the operations to be undertaken at the Etang de Berre, the entrance passage at Port de Bouc is intended to be deepened to 23ft., and to be about 100 yards wide, and the canal which unites Port de Bouc with Martigues is to have a depth of over 19ft. and a width of nearly 100 feet. This canal is to be prolonged through Martigues by the Canal du Roi, giving an approach to the lake, and a revolving bridge is to carry the traffic at Martigues. This great inland water would thus be opened to the merchant ships from Marseilles, if their draught were lightened by removing cargo, and the Etang would form a perfect refuge and base for destroyers, torpedo boats and small cruisers.

The works intended to be undertaken in Corsica are chiefly at Ajaccio, where there is to be a station for two divisions of torpedo boats—eighteen in all—as well as for submarine boats. The existing facilities are to be developed, a fresh area of land is to be secured, barracks are to be built, and the whole capabilities of the place are to be largely augmented. Protection is also to be provided for the fishing boats, which will have to be removed from the new naval harbour at the Baie des Caunes. At Ajaccio, also, two new signal stations will be established. In the other parts of the island, Bonifacio is to be improved as a secondary station of the mobile defence, with facilities for recharging the accumulators of submarine boats; while Bastia is to be fitted to receive a division of torpedo boats, and to be provided with a floating dock and shelter stations for torpedo craft are to be created at Calvi and the Ile Rousse. More considerable works are to be undertaken at Porto Vecchio, which is to be made a centre of the mobile defence, boats being placed in permanence there, with every facility for repair and the recharging of accumulators.

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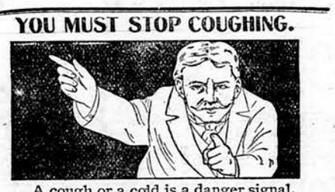
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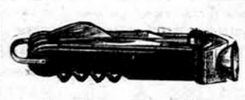

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Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

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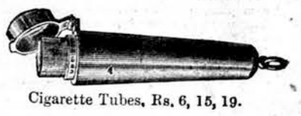

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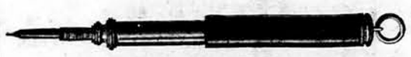

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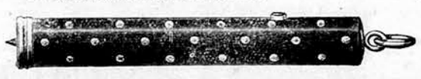

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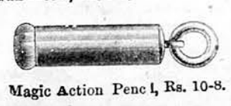

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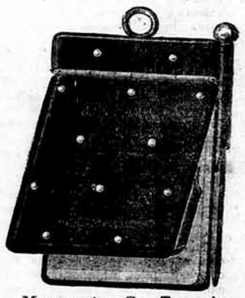

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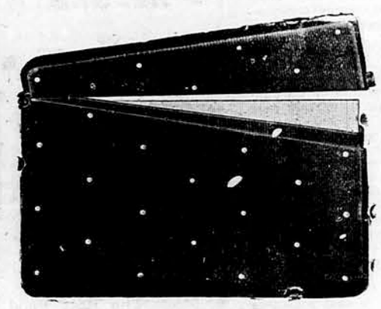

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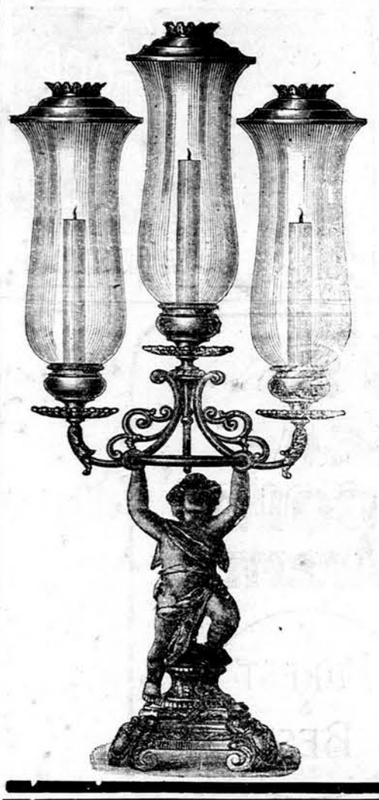

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AGENTS.—London: George Street & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. Keymer & Co.; Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. Galignani & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co.